

# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

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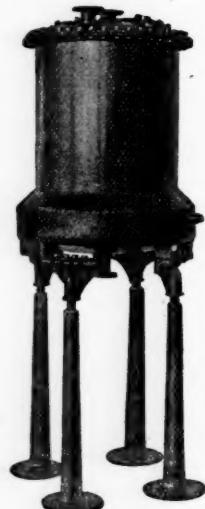
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# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

VOL. II

NEW YORK, AUGUST 23, 1916

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WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,  
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FUTURE OF THE DRUG AND CHEMICAL  
MARKETS

It is somewhat difficult to analyze present market conditions and from the facts thus obtained attempt to define with any degree of certainty the future trend of prices. At the present moment the trend is generally downward, and whether this movement will continue seems to be the problem. That has engaged many in the industries and callings which have to do with drugs and chemicals. It is plain that prices on bromides, phenol, glycerin, and many other staple lines that have been maintained at abnormally high prices by brokers and others during the progress of the war, have materially decreased, while the prices on many specialties have also declined, these reductions being taken by some as an indication that it is only a question of time before stable conditions will prevail and prices will have reached somewhere near an equilibrium, although at considerably higher levels than those which prevailed before the outbreak of the war.

As a general proposition the facts so far as they can be determined seem to indicate a general recession of prices. Of course, there may be certain commodities that cannot be included in these general specifications and on which prices may advance, but these will in no way characterize or dominate the trend of the market. To a large extent the market has already passed through the speculative stages, and an era of speculation in the normal experience of economics is always followed by a return to the equilibrium of average conditions. The quantity of stocks that has been held by speculators no longer remains unknown and it becomes possible to base prognostications on the amount of visible supplies. This knowledge is fatal to speculative conditions, and prices recede to somewhere near the conditions imposed by the relation of supply and demand. The lowering of quotations on quinine by manufacturers during the past week indicates a return to more normal conditions, though hastened perhaps, by the insistent underselling of second hands. Another influencing fact is the report that the allied nations now have on hand supplies of chemicals used in the manufacture of explosives to last them for considerable time, and as a result, export buying in this particular field has greatly declined. This means that the manufacturers who have been supplying these demands, if they would keep their plants in operation, will cater to this market, changing, if necessary, the character of their output to products that are in demand here.

Increased domestic production, at least in all lines of manufacture, is very likely to have an important influence upon the future of the drug and chemical markets and we think it can be safely assumed that for most commodities in these lines the trend will be downward. No doubt there will be a considerable number of botanical drugs, the production of which depends upon conditions beyond human control, that will go higher in price, but these are not likely to serve as the barometer of general market conditions. The general trend will be lower, and this being the case it will require all of the ingenuity of consumers to adapt their business methods and buying to meet the exigencies of more stable conditions.

### CHEMICAL PREPAREDNESS

In a bulletin issued for publication in daily newspapers of Pennsylvania the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association makes an excellent argument in favor of the up-building of an American chemical industry—argument that cannot fail to impress public opinion with the patriotic duty of our Congressmen to give protection to coal tar products so that we may manufacture successfully in this country the dyes, medicinal products and flavors which we have been importing by the millions of dollars' worth from Germany until the war shut off our supply altogether. The Pennsylvania association's bulletin follows:

"When you are waiting for the prescription you are having compounded at your favorite apothecary shop, if you were told that the cost of the finished prescription might be influenced by the color of your stockings it would seem very absurd to you. When the pharmacist presents your package to you and maybe charges you fifty to one hundred per cent more for it than it would cost in normal times, the jar occasioned thereby should set you to thinking of the intimate relation between the cost of ordinary coal tar dyestuffs and refined prescription chemicals, and also of the fact that the non-appreciation of this relation by our law makers is now costing the sick and afflicted of this country millions of dollars in increased cost of medicines, untold suffering caused by inability to secure some at all, and is also responsible for the stagnation and threatened breakdown of our cloth dyeing industries besides proving a financial embarrassment to our immense textile interests.

"The Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association properly recognized this condition, when at its meeting this year in Reading it passed a strong resolution calling on our National Legislature to aid in the building up of the American dye and chemical industries in a similar manner to the aid extended to our infant tin plate industry, which has by proper legislation grown into gigantic proportions, American tin plate now selling all over the globe.

"Germany has always recognized the wisdom of governmental care of the synthetic dye and chemical industries, and has subsidized this business with the idea of world wide control in peace, and has also always had in mind that munitions of war are easily made in plants of this character.

"To what extent Germany has succeeded can be easily seen in the feverish activity necessary in the allied nations and neutral nations also, to equal Germany's output of munitions of war.

"It is estimated that \$100,000,000 worth of raw materials for making dyes and chemicals have been wasted each year in this country, entirely due to lack of proper encouragement to those who would build up this industry.

"The German chemical interests are charged with maintaining representatives in our Congress who have always fought any changes in our chemical patent laws, and one of the most prominent members from New York City, of the 63rd Congress was the head of the German chemical interests in this country.

"It is a fact that aspirin is sold in this country under a patent granted to German interests, which patent excludes any American from trying to improve this product or the method of making it, and which patent compels the American public to pay many times what this product sells for in Germany, and while German citizens have the right to buy this chemical under its ordinary name of acetyl salicylic acid at a greatly reduced price, any American selling acetyl salicylic acid would be compelled by the operation of our patent laws to pay damages to the German patentees.

"Our forefathers fought England on account of a very trifling tax on tea, and once our people understand the iniquity of this tax, taking millions unjustly from us, it will be promptly remedied. Every citizen should make it his duty to see that his Congressman is for America first.

"The European war has greatly stimulated chemical manufacturing in this country and we should not allow ourselves to become again dependent on foreign nations, especially as we have the raw materials all in our own country. Chemical preparedness lies close to the great problem of national defense and is bound to be a dominating force in all of the future progress of this country."

### CONGRESS AND THE REVENUE BILL

In its handling of the protective tariff and tariff commission features of the new general revenue bill Congress has acted as if it had a bitter pill to swallow. The good effects which would come to the American chemical industry from the duties which are to be levied on coal tar dyes, medicinal products, flavors, etc., will be greatly discounted by the uncertainty of the effective date of the law. The termination of the European war is just at present much too baffling a question, and injects an element of guesswork into the future of our chemical and dye industry that will mitigate against its rapid development.

Similar disinclination of Congress to accept the principle of tariff protection in any way or to admit that our present tariff law is in any way faulty is shown in the alterations which have been made in the provision for a tariff commission. President Wilson most certainly should veto any bill which will not give us a real and not a "fake" tariff commission. The pay of the commissioners has been cut from \$10,000 to \$7,500 a year, and this alone may prevent the Government from employing the expert talent that such a commission needs. Why the discrimination in favor of the rural credits commission, whose members receive \$10,000 a year? Is not the solution of our tariff problem, particularly at this critical stage of the world's history, of just as great importance to the Nation as a whole as the rural bank plan?

Our tariff problems from now on and particularly at the close of the war will need the most expert consideration. We are to be confronted on all sides by new foreign trade conditions. If we are to have a tariff commission at all let it be one in whose judgment the business interests of the country may safely place reliance. Congress threatens to make a joke of a serious matter.

### HOW THE WAR HAS AFFECTED THE WORLD'S BUSINESS

How the war has affected business in the principal belligerent and neutral countries is shown in a report prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, for Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance. The countries covered are the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, British India, British South Africa, Egypt, and Japan.

The following general conclusions are drawn:

Business activities were fairly normal in the various countries of the world during the two years preceding the outbreak of the war.

In every country, including the United States, there was a decided decline in business activity after July, 1914.

The period of business depression following the outbreak of the war lasted from four to six months in most of the neutral countries. In the belligerent countries the upward trend did not begin until the last few months in 1915.

There was a slight depression in business activity in the United States in the latter part of 1913 and early in 1914, but in the spring and summer of 1914 there were signs of recovery. The outbreak of the war, however, caused a decided decline.

**ONLY CRUDE CHEMICALS TO COME IN  
DUTY FREE UNDER SENATE'S PLAN**

**Intermediates Are Transferred to the Dutiable List—  
Medicinals, Flavors From Coal Tar and Synthetic  
Phenolic Resins Are to be Given Same Protection as  
Dyestuffs—Tariff Commission and Unfair Competi-  
tion Clauses Included.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21—In reporting the general revenue bill to the Senate the Senate Finance Committee recommended that the dyestuff free list as contained in the House bill be restricted so as to include only chemicals that are really crudes and not those which belong to the intermediate class. They have transferred these advanced products to the dutiable list.

The Committee also recommends that medicinals, flavors, and synthetic phenolic resins be added to group III, and that alizarin, indigo, and dyes obtained therefrom be placed upon a parity with the other articles specified in that group and be required to pay the additional tax of five cents per pound. The Committee gives it as its belief that it is undesirable, in view of the present conditions, to impose these increased duties upon coal tar products at the present time, so they propose an amendment to the effect that the provisions of this schedule of the bill shall not take effect until after the termination of the present European war, or until conditions of importations of these articles shall become normal, such time to be evidenced by proclamation of the President.

The dyestuffs schedule itself is largely the same as noted in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS of August 16, allowance being made in the final print of the bill for the fact that its provisions in part (the addition of the specific duty) shall not become effective until the close of the war.

**Drug Trade Stamp Tax Eliminated**

It is pleasing to note that the Committee joins with the House of Representatives in the elimination of the much-protested, odious stamp taxes on toilet articles, cosmetics, etc., and chewing gum, and referring to the documentary stamp taxes the report states: "Your committee has also amended the House bill by adding to it some of the least objectionable documentary stamp taxes now carried in Schedule A of the act of October 22, 1914." These are the stamp taxes imposed in that act upon bonds, debentures, certificates of stock, issues or transfers of the same; sales of products upon exchanges; conveyances; entries at customs houses and withdrawals from warehouses; insurance; foreign-passage tickets; and parlor-car seats and berths. No more will we have to make sure that each express or freight receipt or bill of lading has attached thereto a revenue stamp, nor will we have to pay Federal toll upon telephone messages where the charge is fifteen cents or more, or on telegrams.

The committee also recommends a license tax of 50 cents upon each thousand dollars of capital, surplus, and undivided profits of corporations, with an exemption of \$99,000 of the capital, surplus and undivided profits of each corporation.

Customhouse brokers are to pay \$10, and every person, firm, or company whose occupation it is, as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other customhouse papers, or transact business at any port of entry relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be regarded as a customhouse broker.

**Tariff Commissioners' Salaries Cut**

That the Democrats are not altogether in sympathy with their own tariff commission provision is evidenced by the fact that it was agreed upon in conference, although the same does not appear in the final print of the bill, that quarters therefor should be hired but for a period of two years; nor did the committee agree to the \$10,000 salaries that were counted upon to make membership on the committee desirable.

This part of the bill, if the arguments for and against it among the Democrats can be counted upon, lacks the

idea of permanency that its proponents claim for it, and there comes the accusation that this also is but pre-election bait.

The whole general revenue bill is going to prove a very bitter pill for the Administration to swallow and even the sugar of the political plums contained in the tariff commission provision will not sweeten it sufficiently to make it palatable.

**Unfair Competition Clause**

Reprisals for the acts of certain foreign countries in placing a ban upon the importation therein of various kinds of merchandise of American production is made possible in the provision entitled "Unfair Competition" which says "That whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall prohibit the importation of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals, the President, within his discretion, shall have power to prohibit, during the period such prohibition is in force, the importation into the United States of similar articles, or in case the United States does not import similar articles from that country, then other articles, the products of such country, dependency, or colony." The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is to make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the execution of the above.

The committee recommends a further amendment to this section providing that nothing therein shall be construed to prevent the establishing in this country on the part of a foreign producer of an exclusive agency for the sale in the United States of his product.

Sections 98, 99 and 100 of "Title VIII—Unfair Competition," read as follows:

"Sec. 98. That when used in this title the term 'person' includes partnerships, corporations, and associations."

"Sec. 99. That it shall be unlawful for any person, importing or assisting in importing any articles from any foreign country into the United States, commonly and systematically to import, sell, or cause to be imported or sold such articles within the United States at a price substantially less than the actual market value or wholesale price of such articles, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country of their production, or of other foreign countries to which they are commonly exported, after adding to such market value or wholesale price, freight, duty, and other charges and expenses necessarily incident to the importation and sale thereof in the United States: Provided, That such act or acts be done with the intent of destroying or injuring an industry in the United States, or of preventing the establishment of an industry in the United States, or of restraining or monopolizing any part of trade and commerce in such articles in the United States.

"Any person who violates or combines or conspires with any other person to violate this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"Any person injured in his business or property by reason of any violation of, or combination or conspiracy to violate, this section, may sue therefor in the district court of the United States for the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages sustained, and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

"Sec. 100. That if any article produced in a foreign country is imported into the United States under any agreement, understanding, or condition that the importer thereof or any other person in the United States shall not use, purchase or deal in, or shall be restricted in his using, purchasing, or dealing in, the articles of any other person, there shall be levied, collected, and paid thereon, in addition to the duty otherwise imposed by law, a special duty equal to double the amount of such duty: Provided, That the above shall not be interpreted to prevent the establishing in this country on the part of a foreign producer of an exclusive agency for the sale in the United States of the products of said foreign producer."

The Secretary of the Treasury is to make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the carrying out the provisions of this latter section.

"The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1917," the report states, "exclusive of those carried in the so-called shipping bill, which is to be defrayed by the issuance of Panama bonds, will exceed the appropriations for the fiscal year 1916 by about \$469,000,000. This increase is represented principally by \$167,000,000 additional amount appropriated for the Navy, \$166,000,000 additional amount appropriated for the Army, \$20,000,000 additional amount appropriated for fortifications, \$41,000,000 for deficiency appropriations—about \$35,000,000 of which is due to the Mexican situation and increased requirements of the Army and Navy—and \$20,000,000 for a nitrate plant, which is a preparedness appropriation. The increase in the appropriations for the present fiscal year, other than for these extraordinary purposes, is not beyond the normal increase."

"But for the additional expenditures made necessary to defray the cost of preparedness the increased revenue to be raised by this bill would not be necessary, and the estimated receipts under the present law would be considerably in excess of the estimated disbursements for the fiscal year 1917. In this connection attention is called to the fact that \$21,000,000 of the normal increase for the present fiscal year represents the amount appropriated for rural credits and good roads.

"In a statement furnished your committee August 17, 1916, the Treasury Department estimated disbursements for the fiscal year 1917 at \$1,126,243,000 and estimated receipts for 1917 at \$762,000,000, making the excess of disbursements over receipts \$364,243,000. This total includes appropriations amounting to about \$130,000,000 to meet extraordinary expenses and disbursements incident to the Mexican situation, the mobilization of the National Guard, and the operation of our troops along the border and in Mexico for the six months ending December 31, 1916. Should this condition exist beyond that time a further appropriation of \$86,000,000 will be necessary.

"In the opinion of your committee, concurred in by the Treasury Department, this latter sum, namely, \$130,000,000, should be financed by a bond issue. This would simply be following not only the custom of this country but of all other nations under similar circumstances. Deducting this amount from the estimated disbursements over receipts, the additional revenue required for the year 1917 would amount to \$234,243,000. It is estimated that the bill as amended by your committee will raise \$205,000,000, leaving a balance of \$29,243,000 to be taken from the general fund of the Treasury, which amounted on the 16th instant, excluding credits of disbursing officers, to \$134,337,895. Your committee is advised by the Treasury Department that it is safe to estimate that this amount can be taken from the general fund without seriously embarrassing the Treasury.

"It is estimated that the bill as it came from the House would raise \$197,000,000, and as amended by the Senate would raise \$205,000,000.

"This difference results largely from the reductions made in the bill as reported by your committee in changing the House method of taxing munitions, and the elimination of the copper tax provided for in the House bill, substituting therefor a 5 per cent net profit tax upon materials entering into the manufacture of munitions, by adding certain additional classifications to the income tax and inheritance taxes as carried in the House bill."

#### CENSUS BULLETINS BEING ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22—The Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce is issuing a series of bulletins presenting for special industries the statistics compiled by it from the returns of the census of manufacturers for 1914. This series will cover about sixty industries, among which will be "chemical manufactures," which will include acids, alums, bleaching materials, chemicals produced by the aid of electricity, compressed or liquefied gas, cyanides, dyestuffs and extracts, essential oil, explosives, fertilizers, plastics, sodas and sodium compounds, wood distillation, and miscellaneous chemicals.

The general figures for all of the industries for which special bulletins will be issued have been made public some time since in the form of press summaries, but these bulletins will present the final and detailed figures with analytical text discussions.

#### MEDICINAL COMPOUNDS CONTAINING SPIRITS ARE NOT TO BE TAXED

#### U. S. Senate Committee Eliminates This Feature in Reporting on the General Revenue Measure to the Upper House of Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21—Of particular interest to the drug trade is the statement contained in the report of the Senate Finance Committee on the general revenue bill that "the tax imposed by the House bill upon medicinal compounds containing wines or spirits has been omitted. The present law imposes no taxes upon medicinal compounds, and your committee sees no reason why it should be imposed, especially in view of the fact that no considerable revenue would be realized therefrom."

As the bill passed the House it contained a clause which provided as follows: "On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials, or preparations containing distilled spirits of wine, 1½ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof." This paragraph was not to apply "to medicinal compounds prepared by retail druggists on physician's prescription, where the quantity of such compound does not exceed one-half pint."

The Senate Finance Committee proposes to eliminate the latter quoted clause and to amend the first-named paragraph so that it will read as follows: "On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds, by whatever name sold or offered for sale, when containing sweet wine, 1½ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof; when containing distilled spirits, three-fourths of 1 cent on each one-half pint or fraction thereof."

The Committee has largely adopted the language and administrative features of the House bill with reference to wines, with slight changes, but has substituted for the House rates those of the present law. "When the emergency act of October 22, 1914, was framed," the report states, "the same controversy which is now made with reference to this subject was then made. A special subcommittee was appointed by the Finance Committee for the purpose of investigating the question. After long investigation and extended hearings, the various delegations representing the different views then presented to the committee entered into an agreement by way of settlement of their differences and presented the same to the committee. After due consideration this agreement was adopted and was written into the present emergency revenue act. This agreement seemed to your committee at the time, and seems to it now, to be a fair settlement of the controversy, and they have accordingly amended the House bill so as to substitute, as above stated, the rates of the present law for those carried in the House bill."

In the Senate bill the following definition is given to wine:

Sec. 53. That wine within the meaning of this Act as well as within the meaning of the food and drugs Act of June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page seven hundred and sixty-eight), shall be deemed to be the product made from the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe grapes without addition or abstraction, except such as may occur in the usual cellar treatment of clarifying and aging: Provided, however, That the product made from the juice of sound, ripe grapes by complete fermentation of the must under proper cellar treatment and corrected by the addition (under the supervision of a gauger or storekeeper-gauger in the capacity of gauger) of a solution of water and commercially pure cane, beet, or dextrose sugar to the must or to the wine; when such addition shall not increase the volume more than thirty-five per centum, so that the resultant product does not contain less than five parts per thousand of acid before fermentation and not more than thirteen per centum of alcohol after complete fermentation, shall also be deemed to be wine within the meaning of this Act and within the meaning of the food and drugs Act of June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, aforesaid, and may be labeled, transported, and sold under the unqualified name of "wine," or may be qualified by the name of its particular type or variety or

locality where produced; And provided further, That wine as defined in this section may be sweetened with cane sugar or beet sugar or pure condensed grape must and fortified under the provisions of this Act, and wines so sweetened or fortified shall be considered sweet wine within the meaning of this Act, as well as within the meaning of the food and drugs Act of June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, aforesaid: Provided further, That the product made from the juice of sound, ripe grapes by complete fermentation of the must under proper cellar treatment may be corrected by the addition (under the supervision of a gauger or storekeeper-gauger in the capacity of gauger) of a solution of water and commercially pure cane, beet, or dextrose sugar to the must or to the wine in excess of thirty-five per centum of the volume so that the resultant product does not contain less than five parts per thousand of acid before fermentation and not more than thirteen per centum of alcohol after complete fermentation; such product, however, shall be labeled under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and shall be taxable at the same rate as other wines defined in this section.

#### U. S. STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS FAILS

The U. S. Standard Chemical Works, Inc., 115 Broadway, with factory at Bound Brook, N. J., filed a petition in bankruptcy on August 21, with liabilities \$49,008, assets \$40,363, consisting of real estate at Bound Brook, \$18,000; plant, \$20,000; accounts, \$1,157; stock, \$1,000; typewriters, \$200, and cash in bank, \$6.

The company was incorporated in 1916 with capital stock \$100,000, to manufacture carbolic crystals.

Among the creditors are A. M. Sullivan, \$15,000; estate of Ray V. Pierce, \$9,000, and Hallmuth Moercher, \$4,345.

Tracy C. Brocher is president and H. Paul Laurent, secretary.

The following statement has been given out to creditors by the company:

"We regret to advise you that our company has been compelled to file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to protect all its creditors alike.

"Several suits had been instituted against the company and in order that all creditors may come in on an equal basis and to preserve the assets of the company this action necessarily was decided upon by the board of directors.

"The company will endeavor to work out a plan of reorganization or otherwise in order that if possible all creditors may be paid in full.

"The company has a valuable factory and if the creditors consent the business may be continued. The factory can be profitably operated and the creditors gradually paid, if a reasonable time is given.

"In our opinion a forced sale of the factory would injure the creditors rather than help them and if the creditors will consent to such plan as may be devised whereby the creditors shall be represented and supervise the execution of the plan the creditors may be paid in full within less than a year.

"As soon as time permits the plan will be submitted to the creditors and the company asks that the same be given a fair consideration and for the co-operation of its creditors to that end."

**NEWARK, N. J.**—Two new additions, involving an expenditure of about \$15,000, are under course of construction for the Central Dyestuff and Chemical Company at its plant on Plum Point lane.

#### NEW BRITISH RULE OF AGE OF SPIRITS

The British customs authorities have issued a notice to exporters of spirits that for each shipment there must be provided a certificate testifying that it complies with local laws in regard to proper aging. This order is issued to meet the American customs regulation that imported spirits must comply with the laws regarding aging enforced in the country of origin.

The British law specifies that spirits must not be sold until three years old; therefore the customs authorities will give no certificates of export to the United States for any spirits which fail to comply with this regulation.

#### STAMP TAX TAKES AWAY ALL PROFIT

**TALCUM PUFF COMPANY AVERS THAT COST OF LEVY REPRESENTS 6 PER CENT. OF CONCERN'S TOTAL SALES—AN APPEAL TO SENATOR SIMMONS**

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22—The Talcum Puff Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in a recent letter to Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, urges that he use all influence to make permanent the elimination of the taxes contained in Schedule B of the so-called war emergency revenue law of October 22, 1914. The letter, which contains some very interesting facts and figures, is as follows:

Hon. F. M. SIMMONS,  
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir: More than likely you will recall the extensive correspondence we have had with reference to the war emergency bill, which taxes talcum powder.

The burdensome features of this tax, as it affects this company, have been referred to at length in previous correspondence.

We are glad to note that in the new revenue bill, just passed by the House, that Schedule B, which affects this industry and imposes this tax, has been repealed, and we sincerely hope that you will give us the benefit of your influence when the measure comes up before the Senate and do all in your power to see that we get well-merited relief from this unjust tax.

In order that you may have the concrete figures before you, we beg to state that our fiscal year ends September 30. Our net sales for the first 10 months of our fiscal year amounted to \$251,801.53.

Amount spent for revenue stamps.....	\$13,644.00
Expense affixing stamps.....	1,240.70

Revenue expense ..... 14,884.70

From the above figures you will note that this tax amounts to just about 6 per cent of the sales.

It is generally conceded that a manufacturer is exceedingly fortunate if he can make 10 per cent on the sales, and in many instances they work on 5 per cent, and very large manufacturers on even less than 5 per cent.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that as long as this tax remains on the books, it is impossible for this company to make any money, and I, as manager of the company am willing to make oath that we have never made a dollar net since this tax was imposed.

I am taking this liberty of writing to you, giving you the exact figures, according to the books, believing that our cause is such a just one that you will see that we get relief in accordance with the bill passed by the House, which eliminates Schedule B, which is the schedule which affects this industry.

Thanking you very much for your assistance, which I am sure you will give, we are,

Yours very truly,  
TALCUM PUFF CO.,  
P. E. Page, General Manager.

#### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS MADE IN JAPAN

The following drugs and chemicals are now being made in Japan: Acetanilid, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, aloin, alum, hydrous ammonia, ammonium oxalate, aniline dyes, antipyrine, arsenous acid, aspirin, barium chloride, benzol, bismuth subnitrate, bromine, calcium carbonate, calcium chlorate, calcium sulphate, carbon bisulphide, castor oil, caustic soda, citric acid, creatine, digitalin, ether, ethyl alcohol, formalin, glycerin, hydrochloric acid, ichthyol, iodine idoform, lactic acid, magnesium carbonate, magnesium oxide, magnesium sulphate, menthol crystals, morphine muriate, naphthalene, nitric acid, opium, oxygen, peppermint oil, phenacetin, protargol, phosphoric acid, phosphorus, quinine, muriate, salicylic acid, salol, sodium, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium peroxide, sodium salicylate, saltpetre, sulphuric acid, tannic acid, and potassium yellow prussiate.

**CENSUS BUREAU'S SUMMARY CONCERNING  
THE ACID INDUSTRIES FOR 1914**

**Sulphuric Acid Made by 194 Establishments—Value of All Acids for Year Was \$30,001,364, a Gain of Nearly Six Million Dollars Over 1909 Production.**

A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures with respect to the acid industries has been issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

This report assembles the statistics for the acid products from all industries.

The value of acids produced for sale in 1914, not including recovered or reclaimed acids, was \$30,001,364, an amount which exceeded the corresponding figure for 1909 by \$5,675,762, or 23.3 per cent. The statistics with respect to specific acids are as follows:

Sulphuric acid was manufactured by 194 establishments in 1914 and by 183 in 1909, inclusive of those producing it for use in the manufacture of other chemicals, fertilizers, and explosives, and in the refining of petroleum. The total production in 1914, reduced to 50 deg. acid, Baume, was 4,047,675 tons (of 2,000 pounds) and exceeded that in 1909 by 1,285,135 tons, or 46.5 per cent. This production comprised 2,337,977 tons made for sale valued at \$15,395,133, and 1,709,698 tons made and consumed in the establishments where produced, the percentages of increase over the 1909 figures being 58.3, 52.6, and 33, respectively. The 1914 production consisted of 1,677,649 tons of 50 deg. acid, of which 451,121 tons, valued at \$2,709,350, was for sale and 1,226,528 tons was consumed by the maker; 795,489 tons of 60 deg. acid, of which 545,562 tons, valued at \$3,754,86, was for sale and 249,927 tons was consumed by the maker; 828,466 tons of 66 deg. acid, of which 732,186 tons, valued at \$8,042,422, was for sale and 96,280 tons was consumed by the maker; and 77,758 tons of oleum or fuming acid and sulphur trioxide, of which 62,354 tons, valued at \$888,495, was for sale and 15,404 tons was for consumption by the maker. The production of 50 deg. acid exceeded that in 1909 by only 34,368 tons, or 2.1 per cent; but the output of 60 deg. acid exceeded the 1909 figure by 606,105 tons, or 320 per cent; of 66 deg. acid, by 275,847 tons, or 49.9 per cent; and of oleum and sulphur trioxide, by 46,413 tons, or 148.1 per cent. Of the 194 establishments reported for 1914, 34 were located in Georgia, 18 in New Jersey, 16 in Pennsylvania, 13 in South Carolina, 12 in North Carolina, 11 each in Alabama and Ohio, 10 in California, 9 each in Illinois and Virginia, 7 in Maryland, 6 in New York, 5 each in Mississippi and Tennessee, 4 in Florida, 3 each in Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Texas, 2 each in Colorado, Connecticut, and Indiana, and 1 each in Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Nitric acid was reported by 52 establishments in 1914 and by 25 in 1909. The total production in the later year was 78,589 tons, exceeding that in the earlier year by 9,872 tons, or 14.4 per cent. The 1914 output comprised 14,685 tons, valued at \$1,591,625, made for sale, and 63,904 tons for consumption by the maker, the increases as compared with 1909 amounting to 7.5 per cent, 17.3 per cent, and 16.1 per cent, respectively. Of the 52 establishments reported for 1914, 11 were located in Pennsylvania, 10 in New Jersey, 5 in New York, 4 in California, 3 each in Illinois and Missouri, 2 each in Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio, and 1 each in Alabama, Kansas, Michigan, South Carolina, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Mixed acid, a mixture of sulphuric acid and nitric acid, now used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of explosives and other chemicals, was reported by 37 establishments in 1914 and by 14 in 1909. The 1914 production was 112,124 tons, comprising 42,725 tons, valued at \$2,204,480, for sale, and 69,399 tons for consumption. The output for sale in 1914 exceeded that in 1909 by 14,134 tons, or 49.4 per cent, in quantity, and by \$343,693, or 18.5 per cent, in value. Of the 37 establishments re-

ported for 1914, 8 each were located in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 3 each in Illinois and Missouri, 2 each in California, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio, and 1 each in Alabama, Colorado, Michigan, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Acetic acid was reported by 13 establishments in both 1914 and 1909. The total production in 1914 was 75,303,375 pounds, comprising 70,617,637 pounds, valued at \$1,272,294, for sale, and 4,685,738 pounds for consumption. The product for sale exceeded that of 1909 by 13,693,864 pounds, or 24.1 per cent, in quantity, but its value was 4.8 per cent less than the corresponding figure for 1909. Of the 13 establishments reported for 1914, 4 were located in Pennsylvania, 2 each in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and 1 each in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and New York.

Boric acid was reported by 5 establishments in each year. The total production in 1914 was 8,590,311 pounds, of which practically all—8,584,311 pounds, valued at \$588,981—was for sale. The product for sale exceeded that of 1909 by 3,029,397 pounds, or 54.5 per cent, in quantity, and by \$293,205, or 99.1 per cent, in value. Of the 5 establishments reported for 1914, 2 were located in New York and 1 each in California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Citric acid was reported by 3 establishments in 1914 and by 5 in 1909. The product for sale in 1914 was 2,657,840 pounds, valued at \$1,516,336, which exceeded that in 1909 by 555,584 pounds, or 26.4 per cent, in quantity, and by \$739,101, or 95.1 per cent, in value. In addition, in 1914, 72,103 pounds were reported as made and consumed. Of the 3 establishments reported for 1914, 1 each was located in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Hydrofluoric acid was reported by 9 establishments in 1914 and by 10 in 1909. The total production in 1914 was 7,209,248 pounds, comprising 5,373,657 pounds, valued at \$325,540, for sale, and 1,835,591 pounds for consumption by the maker. The product for sale was 21.5 per cent less in quantity, but 10.6 per cent greater in value, than that reported for 1909. Of the 9 establishments reported for 1914, 2 each were located in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, and 1 each in Connecticut, Indiana, and Ohio.

Muriatic or hydrochloric acid was reported by 31 establishments in 1914 and by 38 in 1909. The total production in 1914 was 337,167,882 pounds, of which 170,876,878 pounds, valued at \$1,348,805, was for sale, and 166,291,004 pounds was consumed by the maker. The product for sale in 1914 was 15.9 per cent less in quantity and 23.3 per cent less in value than that reported for 1909. Of the 31 establishments reported for 1914, 7 each were located in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 5 in New York, 2 each in Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio, and 1 each in California, Colorado, Indiana, and Kansas.

Oleic acid was reported by 7 establishments in 1914 and 8 in 1909. The total production in 1914 was 23,187,579 pounds, comprising 21,932,736 pounds, valued at \$1,301,353, for sale and 1,254,843 pounds for consumption. The product for sale in 1914 exceeded that in 1909 by 5,555,673 pounds, or 33.9 per cent, in quantity, and by \$456,247, or 54 per cent, in value. Of the 7 establishments reported in 1914, 3 were located in New York, 2 in Ohio, and 1 each in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Phosphoric acid was reported by 7 establishments in 1914 and by 9 in 1909. The product for sale in 1914 was 12,420,191 pounds, valued at \$680,239, which exceeded the 1909 output in value by 1.9 per cent. Of the 7 establishments reported for 1914, 3 were located in New Jersey and 1 each in Illinois, Maryland, New York, and Rhode Island.

Stearic acid was reported by 10 establishments in 1914 and by 11 in 1909. The product for sale in 1914 was 14,351,404 pounds, valued at \$1,242,492, which exceeded in value the corresponding output for 1909 by 8.7 per cent. In addition, in the later year, 608,705 pounds was made and consumed. Of the 10 establishments reported for 1914, 4 were located in Ohio, 2 each in New Jersey and New York, and 1 each in Indiana and Pennsylvania.

The production of tannic acid for sale in 1914 was 853,830 pounds, valued at \$287,142. Of the 5 establishments reported, 4 were located in New York and 1 in Michigan.

Under the name of fatty acids there were reported products valued at \$206,576.

The foregoing are acids for which specific statistics can be given without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The output of tartaric, carbolic, picric, salicylic, lactic, oxalic, hydrofluosilicic, pyrogallic, gallic, sulphurous, pyroligneous, hypophosphorous, benzoic, and arsenic acids in 1914 aggregated in value \$1,980,810, the acids being named in the order of their values. In addition, there was reported a production amounting to \$59,552, of unclassified acids or those not designated as to kind.

#### Principal Materials Used

Of the materials used in acid manufacture, only the statistics for the leading ones—namely, sulphur, pyrites, and nitrate of soda—can be given. Furthermore, the consumption of these materials in acid manufacturing can not in all cases be segregated from the consumption in the manufacture of other products, particularly in the explosive industry, and for this reason the figures which follow relate to the total consumption in the chemical and allied industries.

In the manufacture of chemicals and allied products, including fertilizers and explosives, and in the refining of petroleum, in 1914, the consumption of sulphur and pyrites (chiefly pyrites) was 1,663,855 tons, costing \$9,552,677, and of nitrate of soda, 412,748 tons, costing \$19,264,181. The consumption of sulphur and pyrites in 1914 exceeded that in 1909 by 457,142 tons, or 37.9 per cent, in quantity, and by \$1,372,910, or 16.8 per cent, in cost; and the consumption of nitrate of soda in the later year exceeded that in the earlier by 77,416 tons, or 23.1 per cent, in quantity, and by \$4,922,044, or 34.3 per cent, in cost.

The figures for sulphur and pyrites include 1,581,607 tons of pyrites, costing \$7,822,030, representing an increase of 43 per cent in quantity as compared with 1909, and 82,248 tons of sulphur, costing \$1,730,647, representing a decrease of 18.4 per cent in quantity as compared with the earlier year. Of the 412,748 tons of nitrate of soda consumed in 1914, 74,738 tons was used in the acid and chemical industries and in the fertilizer industry for acid manufacture, 147,050 tons in the manufacture of mixed fertilizers, and 190,960 tons by establishments engaged in the manufacture of explosives.

#### WEBB BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21—The House Committee on the Judiciary last week submitted a favorable report to the House of Representatives on the Webb bill designed to aid and encourage American manufacturers and producers to extend our foreign trade, and recommends its enactment into law.

The bill seeks to attain this object by permitting the organization of co-operative selling agencies or associations among American exporters in order that they may meet foreign competition on equal terms in international commerce. The necessity for this legislation rests largely upon the doubt that exists in the mind of our exporters as to the correct construction that should be placed upon existing anti-trust laws as applied to organizations engaged in export trade. The Federal Trade Commission after a careful study of trade conditions has not been able to give clear assurance to the exporting interests that the formation of common selling agencies for the foreign trade, by contract, made between different manufacturers or producers would not come within the prohibitions of existing law.

#### CUSTOMS OFFICERS TO CONFER

The annual conference of customs officers is to be held at the port of New York November 20 to 25, according to an announcement just made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters, in charge of customs. Each district will be represented at the conference by the collector or his representative, as well as the appraisers, surveyors and naval officers at the naval office ports.

#### CENSUS OF BLEACHING MATERIALS

**Products of This Industry Are Made in 51 Establishments and Had a Value of \$4,964,403 in 1914, a Gain of \$1,748,675 Over 1909.**

A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures with respect to the production of bleaching materials has been issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The products of this industry embrace chloride of lime or bleaching powder, chloride of soda, and other hypochlorites; hydrogen peroxide (or dioxide); sodium and other peroxides (or dioxides); bisulphites of soda, lime, etc.; chlorine; sulphur, dioxide, lime-sulphur solutions, etc. This report is confined to these products as articles of commerce and does not embrace those made and consumed in the same plant. Many of the products are now manufactured by the aid of electricity.

#### Establishments Reported, Value of Products, and Location of Plants

The manufacture of bleaching materials for sale was reported by 51 establishments in 1914 and by 48 in 1909. The total value of products made for sale in 1914 was \$4,964,403, an amount which exceeded the corresponding figure for 1909 by \$1,748,675, or 54.4 per cent. The statistics with respect to specific groups of bleaching materials are as follows:

Hypochlorites constitute the most important class, the production in 1914 aggregating 222,152,000 pounds, valued at \$2,578,269, and exceeding that of 1909 by 90.2 per cent in quantity and 44.3 per cent in value. This class consists principally of chloride of lime (bleaching powder), but also includes relatively small quantities of chloride of soda and other hypochlorites. A large amount of these products is made electrically. The manufacture of hypochlorites was reported by 9 establishments in 1914 and by the same number in 1909. Of the establishments reported for 1914, 4 were located in New York, 2 in Michigan, and 1 each in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Hydrogen peroxide, or hydrogen dioxide ( $H_2O_2$ ), was manufactured by 20 establishments in 1914 and by 17 in 1909. The production in 1914 was reported as 32,594,807 pounds, valued at \$1,303,596, and in 1909 as 9,925,568 pounds, valued at \$870,541. Because of lack of uniformity in the strength of solutions, the quantities are not comparable, but in value the 1914 product exceeded that of 1909 by 49.7 per cent. Of the 20 establishments reported in 1914, 9 were located in New York, 3 in New Jersey, 2 in Illinois, 2 in Missouri, and 1 each in California, Connecticut, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania.

Bisulphites of soda, lime, etc., were reported by 14 establishments in 1914 and by 15 in 1909. The production in 1914 was 26,346,000 pounds, valued at \$243,559, representing a decrease of 16.9 per cent in quantity, together with an increase of 7.7 per cent in value, as compared with the output in 1909. Of the 14 establishments reported for 1914, 5 were located in Massachusetts, 2 each in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 1 each in Delaware, Missouri, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

The production of chlorine for sale in 1914 was reported as 12,217,000 pounds, valued at \$472,836, by 7 establishments, of which 3 were located in New York, 2 in Michigan, and 1 each in Georgia and Illinois. No figures for 1909 are available. The output of other bleaching materials, including sodium peroxide, sulphur dioxide, lime-sulphur solutions, etc., in 1914 was valued at \$366,143.

#### Location of Establishments

Of the 51 establishments reported for 1914 as manufacturing bleaching materials in one or more forms, 16 were located in New York, 6 in Massachusetts, 6 in New Jersey, 4 in Michigan, 3 in Illinois, 3 in Missouri, 3 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Ohio, and 1 each in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Julian W. Lyons, formerly with Rockhill and Vietor, New York, has opened an office at 99-101 Beekman street to carry on a general drug and chemical business on a brokerage and commission basis.

### BILL TO LEGALIZE MAILING OF POISONS

#### National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products Has Measure Introduced in Congress

The National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, through its legislative committee, has introduced in Congress a bill to amend section 217 of the United States Criminal Code to permit the mailing of poisons. Charles M. Woodruff, secretary of the association explains the bill as follows:

"This bill introduced at the instance of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products is comprehensive in that it relieves science, art and industry generally, as well as pharmacy and medicine from a deplorable condition respecting the mails which has existed for three or four years back.

"It should be borne in mind that the amendment to criminal section 217 affects only poisons and articles and compositions containing poison which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property.

"Under the present law, as it is phrased, such items, however useful or necessary they may be to art, industry and science, are unavailable. It is true the present law provides that the Postmaster General may admit them to the mails when prepared and packed for mailing according to regulations which Congress doubtless intended he should establish. Such regulation, however, does not exist. More than this it is doubtful whether the power granted to the Postmaster General is not an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power since Section 217 creates an offense and then gives an administrative officer power to practically amend the penal law by admitting the prohibited articles to the mails under certain conditions.

"The amendment is believed to effect what Congress originally intended. Under it it will not be unlawful to mail poisons and articles and compositions containing poison not outwardly and of their own force dangerous, etc., if they are securely packed.

"The amendment goes further than this. It recognizes and confirms the power of the Postmaster General to prescribe rules and regulations for the preparation and packing of such articles for the mails; but it does not make the right to mail depend upon his exercise of that power.

"If the Postmaster General makes such rules and regulations then poisons and articles and compositions containing poison not outwardly and of their own force dangerous, etc., must be prepared and packed according thereto. This is in line with the decisions of the Supreme Court which have held that it is not unconstitutional for Congress to give executives the power to make administrative regulations, and when so doing to provide a penalty for the violation of such administrative regulations."

The bill as introduced follows:

#### A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 217 OF THE UNITED STATES CRIMINAL CODE

(Note: To read Section 217 of the United States Criminal Code as it now is omit words in italics below; to read the same section as it will be if amended omit words in brackets.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Section 217 of the Criminal Code of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 217. All kinds of poisons and all articles and compositions containing poison which are outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property; and all other poisons, and articles and compositions containing poisons so insecurely packaged as to endanger the mails or those handling them from leakage or breakage; all articles and compositions herein described that are not packaged and prepared for the mails in accordance with any regulations that may be made by the Postmaster General for their preparation and packing; and all poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles and explosives of all kinds, and inflammable materials, and internal machines, and mechanical, chemical, or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and

all disease germs or scabs, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in any wise hurt, harm or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, and (are hereby declared to be non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or station thereof, nor by any letter carrier; but the Postmaster General may permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe as to preparation and packing, of any articles hereinbefore described which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property: Provided, that) all spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind are hereby declared to be non-mailable matter and shall not be (deposited in or carried through the mails) conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or station thereof, nor by any letter carrier. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing and delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered according to the direction thereon, or at any place it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be non-mailable; (unless in accordance with the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster General,) and if the Postmaster General shall have prescribed rules and regulations as to the preparation and packing for the mails of poisons, substances and articles not outwardly or of their own force dangerous, then whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing and delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered according to the direction thereon, or at any place it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed anything not prepared or packed according to such rules and regulations, though otherwise mailable as not outwardly and of its own force dangerous, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars; or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and whosoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed (anything declared by this section to be non-mailable, whether transmitted in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster General or not), any poison, explosive or other substance or article of whatsoever kind or nature, whether the same be prepared and packed according to rules and regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General or not, with the design, intent or purpose to kill, or in any wise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface or otherwise injure the mails or other property, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit the mailing of any poison, substance, article or matter the mailing of which or the introduction of which into interstate commerce is forbidden by some other law of the United States of America.

#### EXPLOIT TEXAS SULPHUR

TOYAH, TEXAS, August 21—The West Texas Sulphur Company, which is composed of New Orleans, La., men, is preparing to exploit on an extensive scale the large sulphur deposit in the Toyah district that it acquired some time ago. The company's holdings embrace 600 acres, and a number of test holes show that the sulphur deposit extends from the surface outcroppings to a depth of about seventy-five feet. The product is high grade and can be easily mined, it is said.

The Michigan Sulphur and Oil Company, which owns a large sulphur deposit in Culberson County, in the same section as that of the West Texas Sulphur Company, recently installed the first unit of a large sulphur reduction plant, and it is now turning out and shipping considerable quantities of the product.

A party of Mobile, Ala., men, headed by F. H. Edington, recently visited this section and made an inspection of the different sulphur deposits with the view of becoming financially interested in the industry.

### COCAINE RESTRICTIONS WORKING WELL

#### England Has Had Little Difficulty So Far in Enforcement of Royal Proclamation Affecting This Drug and Opium—Other English News

LONDON, August 7—The drastic regulations of the Government regarding the sale and supplying of cocaine, to which reference was made in my last letter, have been discussed in Parliament this week. Generally speaking, they have met with nothing but appreciation, but in one respect criticism of an adverse kind has been made. The point advanced by these critics is that the restriction of the supply of cocaine to "authorized persons," will deprive unregistered dentists of the drug they mostly use as a local anaesthetic, and, it is pointed out that the number of unregistered dental practitioners in the country is large. There are only 5,000 registered dentists, of whom 1,000 are not in practice, and while no exact figure is given of the unregistered, the number must be very large to meet the requirements of 45 million people, the majority of whom go to the unregistered men because of their low charges for extractions. In reply to this criticism the Home Secretary urged that novocain is more used than cocaine, being regarded as a safer and better means of applying a local anaesthetic, and that it is anticipated that the restriction on cocaine will have the effect of stimulating the production of novocain. Again a certain number of the men who practice dentistry without being registered are also chemists and druggists and as such can obtain the drug without trouble for their dental business. Certainly, to allow any one who chooses to call himself an unregistered dentist to obtain the drug would be to defeat the ends of the Government. As against this view it is urged that novocain is not obtainable in sufficient quantities, especially as the War Office has practically commandeered available supplies. However, the claims of the unregistered dentist are being met, the Government having now arranged to make available a sufficient supply of novocain for use as a local anaesthetic in the place of cocaine by practicing dentists, whether registered or unregistered. As the supply is not immediately available in the particular forms required for dental purposes, and three or four weeks may elapse before it can be made available in these forms the Home Secretary has granted a temporary permit to all persons "bona fide" engaged on July 28 in practicing dentistry, but not registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, to purchase preparations containing not more than 1 per cent of cocaine adapted for use as a local anaesthetic, subject to the condition that they are used in dental work and for no other purpose. These permits will remain in force up to September 15 next, and after that date it will be illegal for unregistered dentists to continue to use cocaine preparations. The Secretary for State also calls attention to the fact that euaine is being manufactured in this country, and that it is probable that considerable supplies of this drug also will be available shortly to meet the demand for a local anaesthetic.

Touching this subject it may be mentioned that the action taken by the authorities in connection with cocaine has already had good results. Not a single case of "doping" has been dealt with by the Provost Marshal's staff (which deals with soldiers and soldiers' offences) since the issue of the Proclamation, while police reports are satisfactory. The street traffic in the drug has almost ceased, and while it would be going too far to say that the evil has greatly abated, for the traffickers in the drug no doubt have considerable stocks in hand still, there is a strong watch kept on places and persons known to have been interested in the traffic.

The proposal to establish, through local authorities, special clinics and supply free of cost the drug salvarsan for the treatment of venereal disease was debated by the British Medical Association the other day, and protests were made against the Government affording free treatment, on the ground that it was a direct attack on the province of the general practitioner. What doctors want is that salvarsan and other expensive drugs should be supplied gratuitously to the doctors for treatment of their

patients (safeguards as to the doctors to whom supplied being set up) rather than gratuitous drugs to institutions.

The position of the British drug industry and of science generally after the war is a subject much debated, and the British Science Guild has prepared a memorandum on the future of science in national affairs. A Board of Science for Industry is proposed, the objects of which include the obtainment of co-ordination of industrial effort, the securing of co-operation between manufacturers and laboratories of research, the institution of advisory committees of men of technological and scientific attainments who would be paid advisers, and the organization of research, investigation, and education in scientific matters. Regarding this question of the future I note that the British Medical Association has decided to recommend medical practitioners to avoid using drugs made in Germany and Austria, if such drugs, manufactured by ourselves or our Allies, can be obtained. One rather questions whether these resolutions will ever be more than pious hopes for it will be true in the future as in the past that in commercial transactions the person who has to sell what the buyer requires urgently, and what he cannot get elsewhere, holds the trump card. In proportion to the degree in which a certain drug may be needed and cannot be obtained elsewhere, the producer of that drug can impose conditions, and it may be that refusal by "C" to purchase from "A" certain drugs obtainable from "B," will deprive "C" of the chance of purchasing from "A" a monopoly article he much needs!

In a recent letter I mentioned that the duties on medicine stamps in the year ending March 31, 1915, amounted to £333,777, and remarked that "if the preparation of patent medicines during 1915-16 has been at all equal to that in the previous year the revenue will benefit even more proportionately, for since October, 1915, the stamp duties have been doubled." I have now received from an official source the figures for the year closing March 31, 1916, and these show that the revenue obtained from patent medicines is £627,454. So, although the double stamp duty has been in force less than six months, the revenue has nearly doubled, indicating a continued growth in the preparation and consumption of patent medicines in this country.

#### LONDON DRUG BUYERS CAUTIOUS

LONDON, August 7—Another week has passed without any considerable improvement in business, buyers being still on the cautious side. Japan camphor, guaiacol carbonate and sulphonate are among the few articles of higher value. The new regulations as to sale of cocaine and opium appear to have as yet had little influence on the market, except that business has come to a complete standstill.

**ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID**—There is considerable competition just now, but many of the samples offering are not up to standard.

**AMIDOPYRIN**—Firmer, at 68s to 70s per lb. on spot.

**ARROWROOT**—St. Vincent is now selling at from 2½d to 3d per lb.

**CAMPHOR**—Japanese slabs have been sold at 2s 2d per lb. on spot, and higher prices are expected.

**CITRIC ACID**—Easier, at 3s 1d net per lb. on spot.

**FORMALDEHYDE**—40 per cent, is more freely offered at £80 to £85 per ton.

**GUAIACOL CARB.**—Hard to get, small quantities being quoted at 8s to 8s 6d per oz.

**HEXAMINE**—Easier, but 4s per lb. is still nominal value.

**MENTHOL**—Somewhat easier, 10s 6d to 10s 9d being asked on spot for Kobayashi and Suzuki.

**POTASS. PERMANGANATE**—Is being offered as low as 6s 9d per lb.

**SALICYLATES**—Dull, at 11s 6d to 12s for acid, and 12s per lb. for sodium, of B.P. quality.

**SALOL**—Is quoted at 32s 6d to 34s per lb.

**SULPHONAL**—Is dearer, at from 32s 6d to 35s per lb.

**TARTARIC ACID**—Is lower, in face of arrivals, English powder is offered at 2s 8d per lb.

### PATENT PROTECTION FOR DESIGNS

#### Morrison Bill Which Would Provide This By Amending Existing Laws, is Favorably Reported by Committee to the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21—The House Committee on Patents has presented a favorable report to the House of Representatives on the Morrison bill (H. R. 17290) providing for design registration, with the recommendation that it be enacted into law.

"The bill does not undertake to repeal or amend existing patent law as to patents or design patents. It leaves all such laws in full force and effect. It proposes that new and original designs, and designs new and original as embodied in or applied to any manufactured product of an art or trade, may be registered in the United States Patent Office by the author or inventor, or his assignee, and that the registrant may have copyright in such design. The subject matter of the pending bill is practically the same as the subject matter of design patents under existing law. The present bill does not cover any subject matter embraced within the present patent laws other than those relating to design patents; but is expressly limited to designs having no functional or mechanical purpose or producing no functional or mechanical result. It is expressly provided that designs shall not be given copyright protection under the pending bill, if they come within the purview of the statutes providing patent protection upon inventions.

"Bills substantially like the present Morrison bill have been introduced from time to time during the 63rd and 64th Congresses. The bill in its original form was introduced in the 63rd Congress, as H. R. 11321. Hearings were had upon that bill. As a result of discussion and criticism, the bill was revised and reintroduced in an amended form as H. R. 18223. The Committee came to no conclusion upon the bill, which was again revised and introduced into the 64th Congress, as H. R. 6458. Extended hearings were had upon this bill and all persons desiring were given ample opportunity to express their views before the Committee. In an endeavor to meet all objections brought to the attention of the Committee, the bill was again revised and introduced as H. R. 14666. The committee took this bill up for consideration and action, and reached the conclusion that several amendments should be made to the bill in order to make clear the intention of the Committee and the effect of the proposed legislation. H. R. 14666 was revised to meet the conclusions of the Committee and again introduced on August 4, 1916, as H. R. 17290.

"While the designs that are to be given copyright protection under the proposed statute relate only to the form and appearance of manufactured products, and can not be said to affect directly the necessities of life or things distinctly and exclusively utilitarian, they do affect a large and increasing element in the industry and commerce of the country. The purchasing public is more and more attracted by the beautiful and artistic, and is more and more willing to pay the increased cost incident thereto.

"Many foreign countries have recognized this fact and have enacted statutes giving to the authors of designs copyright protection, easily and quickly obtained at small cost. The process of procuring protection under our design patent laws is necessarily slow, tedious and expensive, the time required to prosecute the claim in many instances being quite as long as the life of the popularity and value of the design sought to be protected.

"It is certain that American designers can and will produce the finest work that can be done at a profit. The immense sales in America of the products of the best designers abroad demonstrates that American designers can profitably produce the best and finest results in which they are given convenient, early and inexpensive protection. Schools of design are being established in the United States, and conditions seem ripe for the production in America of goods that will be the equal of the world's best, and satisfy the most discriminating of American purchasers.

"Abraham Lincoln once said that the American patent system is intended to 'add fuel of self interest to the fire of genius.' The proponents of the pending bill expect it to open a large field for the development and employment in America of much skilled labor of a high order, receiving liberal compensation.

"The terms for which protection is given are three, ten and twenty years, respectively. The fees to be paid are \$1, \$10 and \$30, according to the length of the several terms.

"The procedure is short and simple, resembling the practice in copyright cases, rather than patent cases. The Commissioner of Patents expresses the opinion that the statute will be capable of easy and effective administration, and will be helpful to the industries and commerce of the country. Some members of the Committee were, at first, inclined to fear that the lack of original safeguards in the proceedings might lead to excessive litigation. The fact that the copyright law has not produced such result went far to allay their fears. Since, in copyright cases, the question is not the doubtful one of the infringement of a patent, but the simpler one of copying a design, it will be practically impossible for a case to arise in which either party will be in doubt as to the facts of his legal rights. The Committee believes that the provisions of the bill relating to remedies and practice are sufficient to protect the substantial rights of registrants against actual offenders, discourage suits for technical and substantial invasions of one's rights, and make it practically impossible to bring, or threaten to bring, vexatious actions to intimidate or oppress rival enterprises or independent designers of small or moderate means.

"It is provided that the owners of certain designs protected by patents may elect to take the benefit of this Act, in lieu of the unexpired terms of their design patents, but the term of the original patent is in no case to be extended by such election of copyright protection."

#### NEW DECISION ON HARRISON ACT

##### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Washington, D. C., August 17, 1916.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:  
The first paragraph of Treasury Decision 2292, of January 31, 1916, as amended by Treasury Decision 2323, dated April 24, 1916, amending Treasury Decision 2244, of September 20, 1915, is hereby modified and amended as follows:

In entering items calling for narcotic preparations on the order forms issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of December 17, 1914, the quantity of narcotic drug to the fluid ounce, where put up in packages of fifteen ounces or less, shall be indicated in ounces, and where put up in packages containing sixteen ounces or more, may be entered in pints, quarts or gallons, provided the number of each, and not the aggregate quantity of these units in a higher unit, is entered on these order forms.

Where these order forms call for preparations or remedies in solid, powder, or other than liquid form, the quantity in ounces should be entered thereon, or if in tablet, pill, ampule or suppository form, the units or totals thereof need only be stated. The name of the particular narcotic drug in such preparations or remedies, tablets, pills, ampules or suppositories should be entered on these forms.

The other provisions of Treasury Decision 2292 remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

This amendment is effective on and after this date.

G. E. FLETCHER,  
Acting Commissioner.

Approved:

Wm. P. MALBURN,  
Acting Secretary.

The RoC Chemical Company of Lincoln, Neb., manufacturer of heavy chemicals, will remove its plant to Council Bluffs, Iowa, according to a dispatch from the latter place.

## Drug and Chemical Markets

### PRICES CONTINUE TO DROP; FEW ADVANCE

#### Weakness in Drug and Chemical Market Generally Due to Easier Primary Markets, More Liberal Supplies of Raw Materials and Keener Selling Competition

A further recession of prices, particularly on drugs, has been witnessed during the past week, while advances in prices have been comparatively few. The reductions are based on lower markets for the raw materials, competition among leading speculative operators, together with a further accumulation of stocks and conservative buying by consumers, who are adhering to the hand-to-mouth policy in trading.

The salient feature of the market relative to price reductions was the rather unexpected announcement of a cut of 10c an ounce on quinine by domestic makers. The principal cause for the lowering of prices was the constant underselling by second hands. Other minor salts were also reduced in price, and lower quotations have been established on cinchonidine alkaloid, crystals and sulphate, as well as on cinchonine alkaloid, crystals and sulphate, and quinidine sulphate. Leading makers, however, refused to book contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery. Speculative interests in quinine following the decline were less conspicuous and in most cases makers' quotations were named, on the basis of 65c. an ounce for bulk in 100-ounce lots. Trading was quiet with the trend of the market rather easy.

Continued offerings by second hands affected prices on picric and salicylic acids, which suffered further losses. The trend of the market for sulphuric and nitric acids continues easy due to similar conditions. Carbolic acid values have lowered under larger supplies and continued selling competition among both makers and second hand operators.

Saccharin, cocoa butter and small flake manna also shared in the higher level of values, based mostly on meager spot stocks. Oil of cloves and synthetic wintergreen, lycopodium, toluol and other commodities show price reductions, based principally on larger supplies and an absence of demand.

Newfoundland cod liver oil is offered at lower values finding few buyers, while Norwegian oil closed firm but quiet.

A further cut in prices of \$2 per flask of 75 pounds of mercury was announced by leading selling agents, with offerings being freely made at \$72 a flask. Liberal stocks and indifference of buyers served to force values downward. Salol suffered a material loss in price, being reduced to \$3.75 a pound by makers, owing to a lower market for the raw material and keener selling competition by speculative holders.

Essential oils attracted little attention and apart from a general routine business, the market was quiet. Oil of bergamot scored a further marked advance, owing to a pronounced scarcity and higher primary markets.

The demand for botanical drugs has been quiet and prices are more or less nominal, with fair reductions established on belladonna leaves, condurango bark, Russian ergot, lavender flowers and Valencia saffron, as well as on galangal, Mexican sarsaparilla and squill roots and French marjoram leaves. The decline in prices is principally based on easier primary markets, larger spot supplies and more anxiety by holders to realize on their stocks. On the other hand a more pronounced scarcity of spot stocks of golden seal root and henbane leaves, forced values to higher levels.

A further marked gain in prices of camphor featured the spot market, this being attributed to higher markets abroad and an active demand here. The concentration of Japanese refined camphor from manufacturing consumers, who placed them for the purpose of meeting actual needs of their customers, is given as one of the principal factors for the advance.

Spices ruled quiet, with prospects for a gradual upward trend of values, particularly for pepper and cloves based on firmer primary markets. In seeds and herbs some speculative buying in the market covered celery and cumin seeds for new crop positions, owing to attractive prices which are considerably below the parity of spot values. Mustard, coriander and caraway seeds, are moving more freely at unchanged prices.

Advices from Stockholm note an embargo on the exportation from Sweden since July 28, involving acetate of sodium, crude or purified lime, white or yellow lead acetate, sugar of lead,

acetate of aluminum, acetate of potash and of iron, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, chloride of magnesium, oxide of tin and sulphide of potassium and sulphide of sodium. Advices from Washington note that the British Government has withdrawn all restrictions on the shipment of copra from British possessions to the United States.

**Acid, Carbolic**—Continued keen selling competition has resulted in a further depression of prices. Holders are offering spot lots freely involving supplies in drums at 55c. a pound.

**Acid, Picric**—A continued slow buying movement and fairly large supplies being offered, resulted in selling competition and lower figures. Sellers are offering spot lots at \$1.25 a pound.

**Acid, Salicylic**—The market is easier, owing to larger offerings. Sellers are quoting lower figures ranging from \$2.10@\$2.20 a pound.

**Althea Root**—The indifference by buyers to make purchases, resulted in a reduction in prices. Holders lowered spot quotations 3c to 35c@40c a pound. A fair accumulation of stocks and easier reports from primary sources aided the downward movement of the market.

**Antimony**—The market for powdered needle spot lots weakened, owing to the lower cost of the metal and a slow inquiry. Holders reduced spot quotations to 17c@19c a pound.

**Arsenic**—A more pronounced scarcity of arsenic due to moderate supplies of raw material and a good inquiry, caused spot prices of red arsenic to advance. Sellers are naming 60c@61c a pound.

**Balsams**—South American copaiba strengthened under stronger primary markets and a perceptible curtailment of spot stocks. The principal holders raised prices to 63c@64c a pound. Para copaiba weakened in sympathy with less favorable reports from the primary market and a fair accumulation of stocks here. Sellers lowered prices to 53c@55c a pound. His was also true of tolu, which was lowered to 36c@38c a pound.

**Beechwood Creosote**—The steady gain in the production in this country and a further fair increase in spot supplies, resulted in some selling pressure by holders and a material decline in prices. Sellers are offering spot lots at \$1 lower to \$3@\$3.50 a pound. The latter figures are still considerably above normal.

**Belladonna Leaves**—Inquiries continue slow and this coupled with more liberal offerings at price concessions, resulted in a general decline in prices. Holders are quoting \$1.65@\$1.70 a pound.

**Benzol**—The market for supplies of pure white shows weakness, being affected by similar conditions that are unsettling the market for toluol, but not to so large an extent, since picric acid makers do not determine prices for this product so completely, as in the case of the makers of trimethyltoluol in the toluol market. For contract lots 70c. a gallon is generally named. Resale offerings of spot have been made at 62c.@64c. a gallon, involving several carlots. The general quotation, however, at the close of the market was 65c@75c. a gallon, showing a net loss of 3c a gallon for the week just ended.

**Bismuth Subnitrate**—Spot supplies are being offered at materially lower values compared with manufacturers' quotations. The weakness is attributed to lack of demand and price cutting by second hands. Offerings are being freely made at \$2.75 to \$3.0 a pound, with some sales reported at the quoted inside range of prices.

**Camphor**—A more active demand resulted in noteworthy upward trend of the local market. Spot stocks of bulk refined on the spot. Bullish reports from primary markets abroad which stimulated active inquiries here, influenced a strong upward trend of the local market. Spot stocks of bulk refined and barrels of American were advanced to 60c. a pound while sales of Japanese supplies were effected at 63c@63½c a pound for 24s and 32s and 60c@61c a pound for 2½-pound slabs.

**Chloral Hydrate**—More liberal offerings by speculators, who apparently are anxious on their holdings, led to a downward course of the market. Offerings by second hands were made at \$1.75@\$1.80 a pound, showing a fair decline in values compared with recent sales.

**Cinchonidine**—The spot market eased off owing to keener price shading by second hands and manufacturers announced a decline in quotations. Offerings are being made at 95c

an ounce for alkaloid crystals and 65c an ounce for sulphate in lots of 100 ounces. Makers refuse to book contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

**Cinchonine**—Owing to the lower cost of production and fair stocks on hand, makers announced a reduction in prices. Spot parcels for prompt delivery are being offered at 12c an ounce for sulphate supplies, and at 20c. an ounce for alkaloid crystals, in lots of 100 ounces, cans included, respectively. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

**Cocoa Butter**—A firm market abroad and smaller spot stocks, influenced a stronger sentiment among local holders. Sellers advanced quotations on bulk supplies to 41c@41½c and for supplies in boxes to 43c@45c a pound.

**Cod Liver Oil**—The unsettled state of the market for Newfoundland oil is still apparent. Offerings have been made at irregular prices, with spot lots quoted at \$75@\$80 a barrel, as to brand. Norwegian oil ruled firm at \$140@\$165 a barrel, as to brand. Advices from Bergen note that the Norwegian market for cod liver oil is strong with a further advance of 10 kronen established, bringing prices of steamed medicinal to 430 kronen and brown to 330 kronen. In the Liverpool market Newfoundland oil in barrels is held at 44 shillings, ex-store.

**Condurango Bark**—Larger arrivals and little buying interest displayed by leading operators, resulted in an easier sentiment in trade circles. Sellers in most quarters offered spot lots at lower figures, ranging from 20c@21c a pound

**Coumarin**—A larger production and no improvement of the buying movement, which continued to drag, resulted in liberal offerings and price shading. Holders lowered quotations on spot lots to \$9.50@\$9.60 a pound.

**Cream of Tartar**—The market weakened under more aggressive selling by speculative holders. Second hands lowered prices to 37c@38c a pound. Manufacturers continue former quotations of 40c a pound.

**Ergot**—Easier cables from abroad and a general disinclination by buyers to operate on a larger scale, resulted in easier and lower prices. Sellers are offering spot lots more freely at 70c@72½c a pound.

**Epsom Salt**—The recent decline in prices, led to lower figures on technical spot lots. Holders are offering carlots at 1½c a pound, which, however, resulted in moderate sales, due to the lower views of buyers. Smaller lines are held up 2½c a pound. A light demand which led to an accumulation of stocks was mostly responsible for the depression on the market.

**Galangal Root**—Larger arrivals and little inclination by buyers to operate, resulted in some selling pressure by holders. Spot parcels were lowered to 10c@10½c a pound, but trading was quiet.

**Golden Seal Root**—Owing to meager spot stocks and better inquiries, a stronger sentiment among holders was noted. Sellers advanced quotations to \$5@\$5.20 for whole and to \$5.15@\$5.30 a pound for spot lots of powdered.

**Gum Arabic**—Lower primary markets and more liberal offerings of spot lots resulted in a weaker and lower market for amber sorts. Holders in most quarters are offering supplies at lower values ranging from 13c@15c a pound, while white sort closed at 26c@27c a pound.

**Henbane Leaves**—Prices are higher, based on a larger demand, a scarcity of stocks and stronger advices from primary sources. Holders advanced quotations to \$1.40@\$1.50 a pound for Russian supplies.

**Hydroquinone**—Makers lowered quotations to \$4.35@\$4.50 a pound. The decline was attributed to the reduced cost of the raw material and more liberal offerings by outside holders.

**Ichthyol**—Spot stocks of genuine are decidedly scarce, owing to a continued small production. There were few offerings and scattered lots were offered at about \$12@\$18 a pound.

**Lavender Flowers**—The slow demand and a fair increase in the spot supply, led to lower offerings. Holders reduced quotations to 16c@18c for ordinary and to 22c@29c a pound for selected spot lots.

**Lycopodium**—Prices eased off under larger stocks and more anxiety by holders to market their stocks. Offerings were lowered to \$2.10@\$2.15 a pound.

**Manna**—Owing to fairly large supplies being held up by customs officials, a material reduction of spot supplies is noted, which influenced a rising market for small flake spot lots. Some dealers are naming 76c, while others refuse to accept below 80c. a pound.

**Marjoram Leaves**—The market was quiet and easier owing to a general absence of buyers together with holders urging sales at lower values. Offerings are being made more freely at lower quotations ranging from 19½c@20c a pound for spot lots of French.

**Mercury**—The market for supplies in flasks suffered a further drop in prices of \$2 per flask of 75 pounds. The decline was attributed to more liberal offerings and small inquiries from buyers. The price is now \$75.

**Oil of Cloves**—The easier market for cloves, and a slow demand, influenced a weaker and lower market. Liberal offerings resulted in a general reduction of prices to \$1.12@\$1.20 a pound as to container.

**Oil of Bergamot**—The decidedly strong tone of the spot market, based on higher cables from abroad, influenced a further marked advance in prices. Offerings were limited and sellers are asking \$55@\$56 a pound.

**Oil of Wintergreen**—Larger stocks and more active selling competition, resulted in a downward trend of the spot market. Holders lowered quotations on synthetic supplies 10c to \$1.90@\$2.00.

**Quinidine Sulphate**—Manufacturers lowered prices to 65c an ounce for 100-ounce lots, in one delivery. No contracts or orders are being booked by makers covering supplies for forward delivery. Lower cost of production and fair stocks resulted in the downward course of the market.

**Quinine**—Prices were reduced by makers, owing principally to increased keener underselling by outside speculative holders. The cut in quotations covered 10c to the basis of 65c an ounce for sulphate supplies, for lots of 100-ounces for bulk in 100-ounce cans and to 65½c for lots of 50-ounce cans. Bisulphate is quoted at 65c. for 100-ounces in cans and 67c. an ounce for 5-ounce cans. The reduction in prices created a surprise in trade circles. Supplies of alkaloid salts are held at 90c. an ounce in bulk, covering 100-ounce lots, cans included. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery. The usual advance for quantities less than 100 ounces is being named. Second hands are asking 65c. an ounce.

**Saccharin**—The scarcity of stocks due to a small output and a good demand, resulted in a stronger and higher market for spot lots for prompt delivery. Sellers are asking \$19.50@\$20 a pound.

**Salol**—A continued light demand and keener competition among speculative holders, resulted in a reduction in prices. Second hands offered spot lots freely at \$3.90@\$4 a pound. This was followed by a cut in prices by makers establishing a lower level of quotations to \$3.75 a pound. This cut was attributed also to the lower cost of the raw material.

**Toluol**—Liberal offerings at concessions in prices, due in part to a slow demand, created an unsettled sentiment in trade circles. Offerings have been made at irregular values, which culminated in a decline of prices covering 25c to \$3.75 @\$4.25 a pound for pure and to \$2.75@\$3.25 a pound for commercial spot lots.

**Tonka Beans**—Larger stocks due to increased arrivals and small buying orders, led to a lower market on Para and Angostura spot supplies. Offerings were more liberal at lower values ranging from 80c@90c for Angostura and 50c@55c a pound for Para spot lots.

**Sarsaparilla Root**—Slightly lower primary markets and more liberal offerings, together with a light inquiry, created a downward trend of the spot market. Spot parcels of Mexican root are being offered at a reduction of values, ranging from 11c@11½c a pound.

**Sesame Oil**—Light inquiries and an inclination by holders to urge sales at concessions in prices, led to a downward movement of the spot market. Offerings were made at reduced figures, ranging from \$1.20@\$1.25 a pound for imported oil.

**Wax**—Holders are displaying more anxiety to market stocks and this in conjunction with a slow demand and easier primary markets, resulted in a decline in values. Spot lots were offered at 21c@21½c a pound, showing a loss of ½c a pound compared with recent sales.

## Heavy Chemical Markets

### SPOT MARKET IS GETTING STRONGER

**Changes in Past Week, However, Were Barely Perceptible—Dealers and Manufacturers Expect Better Business Soon**

For several weeks there have been indications of a strengthening of the spot market, though during the past week the changes, if there were any, were barely perceptible. Despite the best endeavors of a few industrial chemicals to excite a rally, the rest were in too deep a state of lethargy to respond. But selling interests are not giving much thought to the present, it is to the future that they are looking. Dealers confidently claim that with the end of the vacation period will come the end of the present period of stagnation, and that then business will again be as brisk as ever.

But whatever the present or the future of the spot market may be, contract orders continue to hold manufacturing plants at capacity. Furthermore, manufacturers and manufacturers' representatives assert that from the present outlook business for next year will be far in excess of this year. Many of them claim that even now they are practically sold up for 1917 on many of their products. In regard to contract value, manufacturers have made few changes, and in such items as bleach, caustic soda and soda ash are quoting the same prices as have been in effect all year. Acid contracts have been materially reduced from the high prices of last winter, but according to factors in the trade, present prices will probably obtain, or possibly advance slightly, during the balance of the year.

The gains made during the week were centered principally in soda ash. Spot supplies were being rapidly absorbed for some time and the process was continued in the past week. Caustic acid was also in strong position, but was not advanced in price, though bids at less than market quotations were, in probably all instances, refused. That the technical position of the spot market is illogical is aptly illustrated by these two products. Caustic soda is usually quoted at almost double the price of soda ash. On contract the former is  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound, the latter  $1\frac{1}{4}$ c, while in spot prices there is a difference of only  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, being  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c and 3c per pound respectively. Bleach gave no signs of improvement. The potassium salts showed little change while sodium salts were also fairly stationary. Items of interest for the week follow in detail:

**Acids**—These were sales of different acids by second hands at less than recognized quotations, but the general appearance of the market is one of firmness and factors in the trade are predicting advances for the close of the month. All acids are moving steadily and quotations generally are as follows: Muriatic, 18 degrees at  $2c@2\frac{1}{4}c$  a pound; 20 degrees at  $2\frac{1}{4}c@2\frac{1}{4}c$  and 22 degrees at  $2\frac{1}{2}c@2\frac{3}{4}c$ . On contract, muriatic 18 and 20 degrees, delivery of two or more cars a month,  $1\frac{1}{2}c@2c$  is quoted. For nitric acid 36 degrees,  $6c@6\frac{1}{2}c$  is asked, 38 degrees,  $6\frac{1}{2}c@7c$ , 40 degrees,  $7c@7\frac{1}{2}c$ , 42 degrees,  $7\frac{1}{2}c@8c$  a pound. Sulphuric is quoted at  $1c@1\frac{1}{2}c$  for 60 degrees and  $1\frac{1}{2}c@2c$  for 66 degrees, spot, and on contract, 66 degrees, 93 per cent, \$25.00 a ton and 97 per cent, \$35.00 a ton. In drums and carboys  $\frac{1}{2}c@2c$  a pound more is asked.

**Alum**—Slight reductions were made in chrome alum and aluminum sulphate while others were unchanged. For ammonium alum  $4c@4\frac{1}{2}c$  a pound was asked. Chrome alum was reduced to  $30c@32c$  a pound; Potassium alum was quoted at  $6\frac{1}{2}c@7c$  a pound for the different descriptions. Aluminum sulphate was  $3\frac{1}{2}c@4c$  for low grade and  $4c@6c$  a pound for high grades.

**Bleaching Powder**—There was no noticeable increase in the demand for bleach and prices were easy. In second hands 4c a pound was quoted for bleach in domestic con-

tainers and 5c in export drums. Manufacturers in some instances were quoting 5c a pound for domestic and 6c a pound for export in heavy oak containers, car load lots and  $6\frac{1}{2}c$  a pound in less. Contracts for delivery over next year were made at  $2\frac{1}{2}c$  a pound.

**Calcium Chloride**—This article continues in a sold-up position and spot deliveries in quantity are difficult to obtain. In less than car load lots some manufacturers are quoting  $1\frac{1}{2}c$  a pound for the solid and up to 2c a pound for the granulated when in possession of spot. On contract the solid is quoted at \$14.85 per ton and the granulated at \$18.85 per ton, f.o.b. New York.

**Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol)**—The situation in copper sulphate has not changed though business is expected to show more improvement as the season approaches. Prices for small crystals were given as  $8c@8\frac{1}{2}c$  a pound and large crystals at  $9c@10c$  a pound. These prices were cut in some instances by second hands but with relatively small lots on hand.

**Potassium Bichromate**—Leading producers are quoting 43c a pound for the bichromate for deliveries over the balance of the year. In second hands, the continued dullness has held prices easy at  $39c@40c$  a pound.

**Potash, Caustic**—Leading producers are quoting the 88-92 per cent caustic at  $85c@90c$  a pound. Second hand dealers, following the continued inactivity of this article, are said to be offering at concessions, about 5c a pound, to induce business. Quotations range from 49c to 54c a pound for the 70-75 per cent.

**Potassium Chlorate**—A considerable quantity of potassium chlorate went forward on export orders while domestic business was reported as rather quiet. Some sellers are asking  $48c@50c$  a pound and others are cutting to 46c. Producers' views are unchanged, quoting 70c a pound for nearby delivery.

**Potassium Prussiate**—There was little change in the yellow prussiate though some dealers were said to be willing to shade the hitherto inside price of 75c on a firm bid. Following the continued easiness of the yellow, red prussiate was reduced in certain quarters to \$2 a pound. Manufacturers are quoting  $\$2.40@\$2.50$  a pound.

**Saltpetre**—The price of saltpetre is still prohibitive for use in certain industries though the reductions made have increased its uses somewhat and manufacturers report slightly better business. Refiners are asking  $25c@26c$  a pound.

**Soda Ash**—The spot supply of soda ash is being rapidly absorbed, judged from the dearth of offers in the market during the week. Under the conditions holders are loath to part with stocks except at advanced prices. Offers at 3c a pound were rare, being held mostly for  $3\frac{1}{2}c$  and  $3\frac{1}{4}c$  a pound for 58 per cent light. Dense is also extremely scarce and is held at  $3\frac{1}{4}c$  and up. On domestic contract orders,  $1\frac{1}{4}c$  a pound is the usual asking for light, basis of 48 per cent, while for export 1.4c a pound is asked.

**Sodium Bichromate**—The large purchases of sodium bichromate following the declines several weeks ago, absorbed considerable quantities of the stocks in the hands of outside holders, with the result that prices at the moment are on the upward trend. Spot offers in the open market were usually at 30c a pound, though 29c could have been done in some quarters. Producers in some instances are asking 30c a pound for September delivery and 29c over the remaining three months. On contracts for next year 25c@26c is asked.

**Soda Caustic**—While prices for the caustic have not advanced in proportion to the crudes, values have stiffened considerably and  $3\frac{1}{2}c$  a pound or better was the basis of exchange for the fused 76 per cent. For crushed  $4c@4\frac{1}{2}c$  a pound was asked. Large export deliveries were again the feature of this article for the week. Yearly contracts were made at  $2\frac{1}{4}c@2\frac{1}{2}c$  a pound, basis of 60 per cent.

**Sodium Prussiate**—This article showed no improvement very little business was reported other than deliveries on contract. There are said to be second hand offerings at 55c a pound, induced by the report that several factors in the trade have fairly well covered the needs of the large consumers for some little time to come.

## Color and Dyestuff Markets

### BETTER DEMAND FOR VEGETABLE COLORS

**Dealers Believe That Price Reductions Have About Reached Limit—Greater Variety of American-Made Aniline Dyes Appearing**

Vegetable dyestuffs were a little more active during the past week and while transactions were not overwhelmingly large the variety of items called for was more numerous than has marked recent periods of review. What was probably another feature of the week was the lessened number of price reductions. Vegetable dyestuffs, according to dealers, have about reached the limit of their declines, if any provision is to be made for a legitimate profit based on the present cost of importation and production. All items are still far above normal values, but primary market prices and freight rates on products of foreign origin are also proportionately greater. In extracts of domestic production such as logwood, fustic, quercitron, sumac and the like the reductions, in the readjustment of the scale of values, were even greater. In respect to these, manufacturers claim that based on the present cost of crudes, values have reached the bottom. So long as the dull season is on and the demand is insufficient to absorb but a small part of the spot offerings there will continue to be resales at below established prices, but that with an increase in business this condition will soon be remedied.

An important factor in the reduction of the vegetable extracts is the increase in the domestic production of coal tar colors. This is noticeably true in blacks and blues, some shades of yellow and a limited number of other colors. These products are beginning to make their appearance in the spot market in increasing quantities, but quotations are mostly nominal, and until a standard of strength is established for the American products selections will be made largely on practical tests as is the case with the small stocks of German dyes that are being offered by second hand dealers. Among the domestic colors that have been offered recently by new producers may be mentioned acid orange, orange yellow, acid scarlet, medium green, basic green, indulin and several under special manufacturers' names.

Fluctuations during the past week were of minor character. Aniline oil and salts were again subjected to the usual wide range of quotations with second hands under selling manufacturers on spot. In logwood and hematein extracts there was quite a variance in the views of different holders. Quercitron and fustic extracts were also slightly reduced by some sellers. Aleppo nutgalls were advanced on increasing scarcity. The remainder of the items were continued at former prices. Among the mordants which will be found detailed under heavy chemicals, prussiates were easier while the bichromates were steady. Some of the important dyestuffs follow in detail:

**Albumen**—Prices of egg albumen have remained firm on a fair demand, but dealers predict higher values on future business in sympathy with higher import costs. Quotations of 72c@76c a pound still obtain for stocks on hand of the egg while domestic blood is quoted from 30c a pound up and the imported as high as 37c a pound.

**Aniline Oil**—There has been no change in aniline oil and the situation is as complicated as ever. Manufacturers as a rule are asking top prices, which range from 35c to 45c a pound for spot, while second hand dealers are quoting 30c@35c spot with quotations in some quarters below 30c a pound. On contract, quotations range up to 40c a pound, while 30c is freely heard with now and then 26c a pound. Aniline salts is quoted at from 40c to 55c a pound on contract and 45c to 60c on spot. The withdrawal of some of the makers may have a tendency to strengthen the spot market as the movement of both the oil and the salts is good, and the extremely low prices are not so plentiful. Export business continues in fair quantity.

**Archil**—Inquiries for archil are increasing and business was said to be improving. Quotations are 40c a pound for the double and 45c@50c a pound for the concentrated archil. Sales of concentrated were made at 45c a pound during the week.

**Cochineal**—A moderate amount of business was done during the week at former quotations of 71c@73c a pound for the better grades of cochineal. Inferior grades of South American bugs were quoted at 60c@63c a pound.

**Cutch**—The movement of cutch was again slow but there were no changes in prices; bales were quoted at 9c@10c a pound and boxes 11c@13c. Dealers claim that the prices are below a profitable basis and predict an increase with a reduction in the stocks now in hand. Export statistics from Rangoon show that the exportation of cutch to all parts from January 1 to June 20 were 5,458 tons, as against 1,747 in 1915 and 2,000 tons in 1914.

**Divi-Divi**—As one of the cheapest materials in point of tannin content divi-divi continues in good demand from the tanning trade, and prices were well maintained at \$50@\$52 a ton. Of the large arrivals noted during the week most of it was reported sold. As business continues to be done largely on arrival there are apparently only moderate stocks of spot on hand.

**Gambier**—No improvement was noticeable in gambier and prices as quoted were easy. For spot, common 9c@11c was asked and on arrival 8c a pound, though both were reported to have been shaded in some quarters. Cubes No. 1 on spot were quoted at 18c@18½c a pound and 2c a pound less to arrive. Very little of cubes No. 2 were reported in the market.

**Logwood**—There were offers of logwood during the week at \$28 a ton while sales of Campeche were said to have been made at \$42 a ton. Considerable stock of the wood is said to be still held that was bought on speculation. Much of what continues to arrive goes direct to mills for consumption. Chips are quoted at 4½c@5½c a pound. Solid logwood extract was offered at 50c a pound on spot by some dealers, others were asking 55c and contracts ranged from 45c to 50c, according to sellers and makers. Quotations on the 51 degree extract ranged from 27c to 37c for spot and 25c to 32c on contract. An odd lot of 42 degree is on the market at 20c a pound. Hematite crystals were on the market at 50c a pound spot and contracts were said to be in the making at 45c a pound. Hematite paste could have been bought at 30c on spot.

**Madder, Dutch**—More inquiries were had for madder and several sales were made at 25c a pound. The range continues at 22c @ 25c a pound.

**Nigrosin**—The demand for nigrosin was again good and quotations continue free at \$1.35@\$1.45 for the spirit soluble and \$1.50@\$1.70 a pound for water soluble. Some manufacturers are asking \$1.80 and \$2 a pound.

**Nutgalls**—The scarcity of the Aleppo variety is very pronounced and on the strength of sales made during the week some dealers advanced prices to 57c@60c a pound. China nutgalls range from 25c to 30c a pound, according to grades.

**Quercitron**—In some quarters reductions were noted on the extract and 11c is now quoted for standard quality. The trend has been downward for sometime and most dealers are meeting these prices though some are holding a cent or at most 2c a pound higher.

**Sumac**—The amount of sumac entering consuming channels continues good and prices were well maintained. Sicily sumac was held at \$63@\$65 a ton for spot and \$60 a ton to arrive. The extract ranged from 7½c to 12¾c a pound, according to quality.

**Fustic**—A fair inquiry developed for fustic extract during the week and several sales of consequence were reported. Quotations were had at 21c@23c a pound. Sticks are reported around \$20@\$25 a ton.

**Indigo**—There were no changes in indigo quotations, the range continuing from 95c a pound for Madras to \$3.70 a pound for the fine Bengal grades. Synthetic indigo is quoted at from \$1.40 a pound to \$2 and more a pound according to kind and the views of the seller.

# Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P. bbls.	.65	—	.80	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)	lb.	.06	—	.08%	Ergot, Russian	lb.	.70	—	.72
Acetone	.40	—	.41	Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.03%	—	.06	Spanish	lb.	.79	—	.85
Acetophenetidin	33.00	—	35.00	Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03%	—	.06	Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	—	.20
Aconitine, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	en.	—	1.60	Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	—	.09	U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	—	.27
Agar-Agar	lb.	.45	—	Bromine, bulk, technical	lb.	—	—	1.40	Washed	lb.	.18	—	.26
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	—	U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	1.50	Eucalyptol	lb.	.98	—	1.05
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	—	Imported	lb.	.24%	—	.25	Formaldehyde	lb.	.10%	—	.13%
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.68	—	Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	—	4.25	Fuller's Earth, powd.	...100 lbs.	.80	—	1.05
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.65	—	Iodide	lb.	—	—	5.25	Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
97 p.c.	gal.	.70	—	Metal sticks	lb.	—	—	1.90	Gold	lb.	—	—	—
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.49	—	Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	14.25	—	15.00	Glucose	...100 lbs.	2.47	—	2.52
188 proof	gal.	.50	—	Bromide	oz.	10.70	—	12.00	Glycerin, C. P., bulk	...100 lbs.	.35	—	.36
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	—	Citrated	lb.	.08	—	.08%	Drums and bbls. added	—	—	—	—
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	—	Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—	17.55	C. P. in cans	lb.	.36%	—	.37
Sweet	lb.	.25	—	Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—	18.85	Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.32	—	.35
Meal	lb.	.28	—	Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	—	1.75	Saponification, loose	lb.	.26%	—	.27
Aloin	lb.	.80	—	Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	—	.78	Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.24	—	.25
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	—	Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	—	.35	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	—	3.70
Metallic	lb.	1.62	—	Sulphocarbonate	lb.	—	—	God Powder	lb.	1.95	—	2.00	
Sulphate, C.P.	oz.	10.00	—	Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.lb.	lb.	—	—	Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	—	—	
Ambergris, black	oz.	22.00	—	Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	—	—	Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—	16.00	
Grey	oz.	—	—	16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	—	Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—	
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	—	24's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	—	Salicylate	oz.	1.55	—	1.80	
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	—	Chloral Hydrate, bulk	lb.	—	—	Guarana	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	—	Charcoal Willow, powd.	lb.	—	—	Gum Cotton	oz.	.18	—	.20	
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	—	Wood, powd.	lb.	—	—	Haarlem Oil	gross	.25	—	.255	
Carb. Dom.	lb.	.09%	—	Castoreum	lb.	10.00	—	10.25	Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.25	—	.27
Resub, Cubes	lb.	.28	—	Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	—	.61	Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb.	.19	—	.20
Fluoride	lb.	.47	—	Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04%	—	.05%	Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	.65	—	.80
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	—	Heavy	lb.	.03%	—	.05	Hydroquinone	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	—	Chloride	lb.	.15	—	.24	Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—	.18.00
Molybdate	lb.	—	—	Chloroform	lb.	.59	—	—	Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	—	4.35
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	—	Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20	—	6.40	Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	—	5.00
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	—	Cinchonidine, Alk.	oz.	—	—	Crystals	lb.	—	—	5.50	
Gran.	lb.	.28	—	Salicylate	oz.	—	—	Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	—	1.70	
Oxalate	lb.	.85	—	Sulphate	oz.	—	—	Perchloride	lb.	.17	—	.22	
Persulphate	lb.	.90	—	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	—	—	Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	—	.22	
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	—	Salicylate	oz.	—	—	Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	—	.80	
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	—	Sulphate	oz.	—	—	Russian	lb.	5.50	—	5.95	
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.00	—	Cinnabar	lb.	—	—	Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	—	1.80	
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	15.	—	Civer	oz.	2.00	—	2.20	Kaolin	lb.	.02	—	.03
Needle powder	lb.	.17	—	Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	—	.46	Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.16	—	.18
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	lb.	—	—	Oleate	oz.	.82	—	.95	Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	.95	—	1.05
Free sulphur	lb.	.48	—	Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	Anhydrous	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Crimson	lb.	.72	—	Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	lb.	.41	—	.41%	Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	20.00	—	Butter	lb.	.43	—	.45	Chloride	lb.	.55	—	.60
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	—	Cases, fingers	lb.	.43	—	.45	Iodide	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Powdered	lb.	.12	—	Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50	—	8.60	Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.18	—	.22
Argols	lb.	.17	—	Ounces	oz.	6.35	—	8.40	Stick, bds., Cavigliano	lb.	.29	—	.49
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	—	—	Eighths	oz.	6.55	—	8.60	Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	—	—	Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.675	—	6.95	Carbonate	lb.	1.02	—	1.05
Arsenic, red	lb.	.60	—	Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	—	.37	Salicylate	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
White	lb.	.06%	—	Flexile	lb.	.39	—	.44	London Purple	lb.	—	—	—
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00	—	Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.20	—	.21	Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Sulphate	oz.	55.00	—	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.29	Regular	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	—	Powdered	lb.	.55	—	.56	Lycopodium	lb.	2.10	—	2.15
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	—	Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	—	.56	Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.19	—	.21
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	—	Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—	Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.50	—	4.55	
Chlorate	lb.	—	—	Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	—	.60	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.80	—	Oleate, pow'd. (20%)	lb.	—	—	Peroxide	lb.	.70	—	.80	
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	—	Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	—	.90	Salicylate	lb.	—	—	—
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	gal.	—	—	Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.50	—	9.65	Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls. ...100 lbs.	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Benzene, steel bbls.	gal.	—	—	Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	—	Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	—	4.50	
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.65	—	Powdered	lb.	—	—	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	—	1.70	
90 per cent.	gal.	.72	—	Small	lb.	—	—	Peroxide	lb.	.70	—	.75	
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.70	—	French	lb.	—	—	Sulphate	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	—	Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	—	.13	Manna, large flake	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Beta Naphthol	lb.	1.15	—	Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	—	.09%	Small flake	lb.	.75	—	.80
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	—	Corn, bgs.	lb.	—	—	Sorts	lb.	.37	—	.39	
65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	Dover's Powder	lb.	—	—	Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.10	—	3.25	
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	—	Dragons Blood Mass	lb.	2.55	—	2.65	Recryst.	lb.	5.05	—	5.20
Subiodide	lb.	—	—	Reeds	lb.	.82	—	.85	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	72.00	—	73.00
Tannate	lb.	—	—	Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial.	ea.	3.70	—	3.75	Bisulphite	lb.	—	—	1.18
Valerate	lb.	—	—	Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	—	Iodide, green	lb.	—	—	4.10	
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	—	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.).	lb.	—	—	Red	lb.	—	—	4.10	
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	—	—	Yellow	lb.	—	—	Yellow	lb.	—	—	4.20
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	—	—	Blue Mass	lb.	—	—	Blue	lb.	—	—	.58

[AUGUST 23, 1916]

*Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums .....	lb.	.26	— .27
Morphine, sulphate, bulk .....	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials .....	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes .....	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes .....	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetetyl hydrochloride .....	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland .....	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish .....	lb.	.08	— .14
Musk, pods, Cab .....	oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin .....	oz.	13.05	— 15.00
Grain, Cab .....	lb.	12.00	— 12.10
Tonquin .....	oz.	16.00	— 19.05
Druggists .....	lb.	16.00	— 16.50
Synthetic .....	lb.	10.75	— 11.50
Naphthalene, flake .....	lb.	.08	— .10
Balls .....	lb.	.08	— .10
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate .....	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate .....	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole .....	lb.	.07	— .0734
Powdered .....	lb.	.11	— .13
Opium, cases .....	lb.	—	— 10.90
Jobbing lots .....	lb.	—	— 10.95
Granular .....	lb.	—	— 12.05
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	— 12.05
Orthoform .....	oz.	—	— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	— 1.50
Papain .....	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.gal.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs .....	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls .....	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Cream .....	lb.	.054	— .054
Lily white .....	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Snow white .....	lb.	.11½	— .11½
Phenolphthalein .....	lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Phosphorus, yellow .....	lb.	— .80	— .80
Red .....	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine .....	oz.	—	—
Piperidine .....	oz.	.85	— .90
Sodium, Acetate .....	lb.	.11½	.12
Cacodylate .....	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate .....	lb.	.63	— .65
Benzoate, granulated .....	lb.	5.85	— 6.00
Bicarb., English .....	lb.	.03½	.04
Amer., f.o.b. works .....	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk .....	lb.	.80	— .81
Glycerophosphate cryst.albe .....	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Iodide .....	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized .....	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried .....	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.05	— .054
Salicylate .....	lb.	2.30	— 2.70
Tungstate .....	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti .....	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spir. Ammonia, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp. ....	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl .....	lb.	2.35	— 2.38
Potato .....	lb.	.05½	— .06
Powdered .....	lb.	.0634	— .0634
Rice .....	lb.	.11½	— .12
Wheat .....	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Storax, liquid .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Strontrium Acetate .....	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular .....	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide .....	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate .....	lb.	.48	— .50
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk .....	oz.	—	— 1.08
Powder .....	oz.	—	— 1.05
Glycerophosphate .....	oz.	—	— 2.65
Sulphate .....	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered .....	lb.	.20	— .22
Sulphonial .....	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Citric, crystals, bbls. ....	lb.	—	—
Powder .....	lb.	—	— .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent...gal.	gal.	.56	— .74
Chromic, 85 per cent .....	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German .....	lb.	—	—
Formic, Conc. ....	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk .....	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric .....	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydrodiic, sp.g. 1.150 .....	oz.	.22	— .30
Hydrobromic, Cone .....	lb.	—	— 2.45
Dilute .....	lb.	.87	— 1.00
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrophosphorous, 50% .....	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10% .....	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P. ....	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P. ....	lb.	.0534	— .0654
Nitric, C.P. ....	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic .....	lb.	.17½	— .20
Oleic, purified .....	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst., casks .....	lb.	.70	— .72
Palmitic, Tech. ....	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Phosphoric .....	lb.	.30	— .34
Pyrogallic, resublimed .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Crystal, bottles .....	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Pyroglyaceous, purified .....	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude .....	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic .....	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Stearic .....	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphuric, C. P. ....	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Tartaric Crystals .....	lb.	—	— .66
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	— .65
Trichloroacetic .....	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Valeric .....	lb.	2.40	— 2.90

## **Essential Oils**

Bicarb.	lb.	1.25	-	1.30
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	-	.60
C.P.	lb.	.75	-	.85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	-	1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.70	-	1.72
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.37	-	.38
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05	-	2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	-	1.52
Iodide, bulk	oz.	3.75	-	3.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	-	-	.25
Nitrate (Saltpetre)	lb.	.25	-	.26
Permanganate	lb.	1.60	-	1.65
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	-	3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	-	.60
C.P.	lb.	.60	-	.75
Tartare, pow'd	lb.	.75	-	.85
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02	-	.03
Pyrolinian Blue	oz.	-	-	2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	-	.14
Rasped	lb.	.10	-	.11
Powdered	lb.	.11½	-	.12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	-	-	.65
50-oz. tins	oz.	-	-	.65½
25-oz. tins	oz.	-	-	.66
Soz. tins	oz.	-	-	.67
1 oz. tins	oz.	-	-	.70
Second hands	oz.	.65	-	.70
Amsterdam	oz.	-	-	-
German	oz.	-	-	-
Java	oz.	.70	-	.72½
Resorcin crystals	lb.	19.00	-	20.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	-	.34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem. lb.	lb.	.60	-	.61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	-	.04
Saccharin	lb.	19.50	-	20.00
Safrol	lb.	.29	-	.31
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.50	-	9.90
Salol, bulk	lb.	3.75	-	3.80
Second hands	lb.	3.90	-	4.00
Saltpetre	lb.	.25	-	.26
Sandalwood	lb.	.09	-	.15
Ground	lb.	.11	-	.18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00	-	41.00
Powdered	lb.	36.00	-	42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	-	2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	-	3.00
Seidlite Mixture	lb.	-	-	.26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	-	.61
Nitrate	oz.	.41¾	-	.42¾
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)...	oz.	.40	-	.41
Oxide	oz.	.96	-	1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure...	lb.	.15	-	.15½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	-	.12
Green, pure	lb.	.11½	-	.12½
Ordinary	lb.	.08	-	.09½
Powdered	lb.	.25	-	.27
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10½	-	.12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	-	.09½
Acids				
Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.06	-	.06¾
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.45	-	.50
Benzoin, from gum	lb.	-	-	-
ex Toluol	lb.	7.50	-	8.00
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.12	-	12½%
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	11½	-	.15
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	1.45	-	1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	-	4.25
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.55	-	.60
5-lb. bottles	lb.	-	-	.70
5-lb. cans	lb.	-	-	.69
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	-	6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	-	6.30
Almond, bitter	lb.	-	-	-
Artificial	lb.	6.75	-	8.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.00	-	1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.75	-	2.20
Anise	lb.	1.00	-	1.15
Bay	lb.	2.50	-	2.65
Bergamot	lb.	5.50	-	5.60
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.45	-	3.75
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	-	3.15
Cade	lb.	.50	-	.60
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs. lbs.	lb.	.85	-	.90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	-	.14
Japanese, white	lb.	.15	-	.17
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.45	-	4.50
Caraway	lb.	3.10	-	3.20
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.15	-	1.20
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	-	1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.80	-	.85
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14½	-	.15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	-	20.25
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.52	-	.54
Java	lb.	.89	-	.94
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.12	-	1.17
Bottles	lb.	1.20	-	1.25
Copaiba	lb.	1.05	-	1.10
Coriander	lb.	12.00	-	15.00
Cubeb	lb.	3.15	-	3.20
Cumin	lb.	4.10	-	4.20
Eriigeron	lb.	1.00	-	1.10
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.64	-	.70
California	lb.	-	-	-
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.45	-	4.50
Ge:anum, Algerian	lb.	3.60	-	3.90
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	-	3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.50	-	3.95
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	-	2.00
Ginger	lb.	5.50	-	5.75
Hemlock	lb.	.50	-	.57
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	7.30	-	8.00
Twice rect.	lb.	7.55	-	7.65
Lavender flowers	lb.	1.25	-	1.35
Spike	lb.	4.00	-	4.20
Garden	lb.	1.20	-	1.45
Lemon	lb.	.60	-	60
Lemongrass	lb.	.90	-	1.05
Limes, distilled	lb.	.80	-	.85
Linaloe	lb.	2.70	-	2.90
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.80	-	3.00
Malefern	lb.	1.10	-	1.20
Mustard, natural	lb.	7.20	-	8.00
Artificial	lb.	19.00	-	21.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	-	58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	-	65.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	-	30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	-	1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.20	-	2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.60	-	2.65
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.75	-	2.80

## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

	BEANS		
Origanum	lb. .18 — .24	Calabar	lb. .21% — .25
Patchouli	lb. 15.00 — 17.90	St. Ignatius	lb. .18 — .21
Pennyroyal, American	lb. 1.65 — 1.85	St. John's Bread	lb. .04 — .04%
Imported	lb. 1.35 — 1.45	Tonka, Angostura	lb. .80 — .90
Peppermint, tins	lb. 1.90 — 2.00	Para	lb. .50 — .55
Petit Grain, So. American	lb. 2.75 — 3.00	Surinam	lb. .70 — .75
French	lb. 6.05 — 6.55	Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb. 4.50 — 6.00
Pimento	lb. 1.70 — 1.80	Cuts	lb. 3.75 — 4.25
Pine Needles	lb. .85 — .90	South American	lb. 3.20 — 3.45
Rhodium	lb. 3.00 — 5.00	Tahiti, white label	lb. — —
Rose, Natural	oz. 14.00 — 14.25	Green label	lb. 1.55 — 1.70
Synthetic	lb. 2.55 — 2.90		
Rosemary, French	lb. .70 — .80		
Safrol	lb. .40 — .43		
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb. 7.00 — 7.20	BERRIES	
West Indian	lb. 3.25 — 3.50	Cubeb, ordinary	lb. .42% — .44%
Sassafras, natural	lb. .70 — .85	XX	lb. .48 — .50
Artificial	lb. .27 — .29	Powdered	lb. .49 — .53
Savin	lb. — —	Fish	lb. .04% — .06
Spearmint	lb. 1.65 — 1.70	Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. .12 — .13
Spruce	lb. .50 — .60	Juniper	lb. .04% — .04%
Tansy	lb. 2.25 — 2.30	Laurel	lb. .05% — .06
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.25 — 1.50	Poke	lb. .10 — .12
White, French	lb. 1.45 — 1.70	Prickly Ash	lb. .11% — .13
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 2.40 — 3.00	Saw Palmetto	lb. .07% — .09
Heavy	lb. 4.90 — 5.35	Sloe	lb. .65 — .75
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb. 3.90 — 4.00	Sumac	lb. — — .04
Synthetic	lb. 1.90 — 2.05		
Birch, Sweet	lb. 2.50 — 2.90		
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. 2.15 — 2.20		
Wormwood	lb. 2.45 — 2.65		
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 10.00 — 22.00		
Manila	lb. 26.00 — 45.00		
Artificial	lb. 20.00 — 30.00		
Crude Drugs			
BALSAMS			
Copaiba, Para	lb. .53 — .55	Arnica	lb. .55 — .60
South American	lb. .63 — .64	Powdered	lb. .66 — .75
Fir, Canada	gal. 5.50 — 5.55	Borage	lb. .95 — 1.00
Oregon	gal. .75 — .90	Calendula	lb. .71 — .75
Peru	lb. 3.50 — 3.90	Chamomile, German	lb. — —
Tolu	lb. .36 — .38	Hungarian	lb. .59 — .60
BARKS		Belgian	lb. .54 — .60
Angostura	lb. .30 — .33	Roman	lb. .40 — .45
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .18 — .20	Spanish	lb. .55 — .59
Blackberry, of Root	lb. .06 — .08	Clover Tops	lb. .15 — .18
Blackhawk, of Root	lb. .17 — .19	Dogwood	lb. .14 — .15
of Tree	lb. .10 — .10%	Elder	lb. .17 — .19
Buckthorn	lb. .35 — .36	Insect, open	lb. — —
Calisaya	lb. .19 — .28	Closed	lb. — —
Casca Sagrada	lb. .08 — .10	Powd. Flowers and stems	lb. .26 — .27
Carcarilla quills	lb. .25 — .26	Powd. Flowers	lb. .40 — .44
Siftings	lb. .12 — .14	Kousso	lb. — —
Chestnut	lb. .05 — .06	Lavender, ordinary	lb. .16 — .18
Cinchona red, quills	lb. .35 — .36	Select	lb. .21 — .29
Broken	lb. .28 — .29	Linden, with leaves	lb. .37 — .42
Yellow, "quills"	lb. .35 — .36	Malva	lb. 1.25 — 1.40
Broken	lb. .28 — .29	Mullein	lb. — —
Loxa, pale, ba.	lb. .24 — .25	Orange	lb. — — 1.00
Powdered, bxs.	lb. .18 — .19	Patchouli	lb. .36 — .40
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb. .15 — .17%	Poppy, red	lb. .49 — .53
Condurango	lb. .20 — .21	Saffron, American	lb. 1.80 — 1.90
Coto	lb. — —	Valencian	lb. 10.50 — 10.70
Cotton Root	lb. .08 — .08%	Tilia (see Linden)	— —
Cramp	lb. .06 — .08		
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .06 — .07%		
Elm, grinding	lb. .14 — .16		
Select, bdls.	lb. .16% — .17%		
Ordinary	lb. .12 — .13		
Hemlock	lb. .05 — .06		
Lemon Peel	lb. .05 — .06		
Mezereon	lb. .26 — .29		
Oak, red	lb. .08 — .10		
White	lb. .03 — .05		
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .04 — .04%		
Sweet	lb. .06% — .07%		
Trieste	lb. .10 — .11		
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .10 — .12		
Northern	lb. .10 — .11		
Pomegranate	lb. .25 — .27		
of Fruit	lb. .30 — .32		
Quebracho	lb. .50 — .50%		
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .11 — .16		
Select	lb. .15 — .16		
Simezuba	lb. .15 — .17		
Soap, whole	lb. .08 — .08%		
Cut	lb. .15 — .17		
Crushed	lb. .09% — .10		
Tonga	lb. .40 — .41		
Wahoo of Root	lb. .25 — .32		
of Tree	lb. .12 — .14		
Willow, Black	lb. .08 — .10		
White	lb. .12 — .15		
White Pine	lb. .04% — .05		
White Poplar	lb. .04 — .04%		
Wild Cherry	lb. .05 — .07		
Witch Hazel	lb. .03% — .04%		
LEAVES AND HERBS			
Aconite, German	lb. — — —	Balmony	lb. .05 — .08
Bay, true	lb. 1.00 — 1.05	Belladonna	lb. 1.65 — 1.70
Cannabis Indica	lb. 2.70 — 2.80	Boneset, leaves and tops	lb. .05% — .07
Catnip	lb. .07 — .11	Broom Tops	lb. .09% — .14
Chestnut	lb. .60 — .65	Buchu, short	lb. 1.19 — 1.20
Coca, Huanuco	lb. — — —	Long	lb. 1.25 — 1.30
Truxillo	lb. .34 — .40	Cannabis Indica	lb. 2.70 — 2.80
Coltsfoot	lb. .40 — .45	Catnip	lb. .07 — .11
Conium	lb. .19 — .21	Chestnut	lb. .60 — .65
Corn Silk	lb. .08 — .08%	Digitalis	lb. .41 — .50
Henna	lb. 11. — 12%	Dandelion	lb. .17 — .27
Henbane, German	lb. — — —	Echinacea	lb. .24 — .25
Russian	lb. — — —	Elecampane	lb. .10 — .11
Jaborandi	lb. 1.40 — 1.50	Galangal	lb. .10 — .12
Lovage	lb. .30 — .35	Gelsemium	lb. .05 — .06
Life Everlasting	lb. .05 — .07	Gentian	lb. .20 — .25
Lobelia	lb. .23 — .25	Powdered	lb. .26 — .27
Prince's Pine	lb. .08 — .08%	Ginger, African	lb. .06 — .07
Matico	lb. .35 — .37	Jamaica, unbleached	lb. .20 — .20%
Marjoram, German	lb. .35 — .40	Bleached	lb. .24 — .25
French	lb. .19 — .19%	Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb. 6.25 — 6.50
Pennyroyal	lb. .05 — .05%	Northwestern	lb. 6.50 — 6.70
Peppermint, American	lb. .14 — .16	Eastern	lb. 6.30 — 6.45
Pichi	lb. .12 — .14	Cultivated	lb. 4.25 — 4.50
Quebracho	lb. .08 — .10	Golden Seal	lb. 5.00 — 5.15
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .11 — .16	Powdered	lb. 5.20 — 5.30
Select	lb. .15 — .16	Goldthread (Coptis)	lb. .39 — .54
Simezuba	lb. .15 — .17	Hellebore, white	lb. .38 — .41
Soap, whole	lb. .08 — .08%	Powdered	lb. .26 — .29
Cut	lb. .15 — .17	Black	lb. .05 — .07
Crushed	lb. .09% — .10	Ipecac, Cartagena	lb. 1.80 — 1.85
Tonga	lb. .40 — .41	Powdered	lb. 1.40 — 2.00
Wahoo of Root	lb. .25 — .32	Rio	lb. 3.75 — 3.95
of Tree	lb. .12 — .14	Jalap, whole	lb. .11% — .15%
Willow, Black	lb. .08 — .10	Powdered	lb. .15% — .16%
White	lb. .12 — .15	Kava Kara	lb. .18% — .21%
White Pine	lb. .04% — .05	Ladies' Slipper	lb. .28 — .30
White Poplar	lb. .04 — .04%	Licorice, Russian, cut	lb. .45 — .55
Wild Cherry	lb. .05 — .07	Spanish, Powdered	lb. .18 — .21
Witch Hazel	lb. .03% — .04%	Selected	lb. .20 — .24
Queen of the Meadow	lb. .07 — .09	Lovage, Am.	lb. .50 — .54
		Manaca	lb. .30 — .41
		Mandrake	lb. .07 — .08%
		Musk, Russian	lb. 2.00 — 2.10
		Orris, Florentine, bold	lb. .15% — .17
		Verona	lb. .12 — .13
		Finger	lb. 1.75 — 2.00

[AUGUST 23, 1916]

## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Pareira Brava	lb. .25 - .29	Worm, American	lb. .09 - .09½	Nitrate	lb. - - .13
Pellitory	lb. .35 - .57	Levant	lb. .99 - 1.00	Barytes, floated, white	ton 28.00 - 30.00
Pink, true	lb. .36 - .40			Off color	ton 15.00 - 16.00
Pleurisy	lb. .12 - .14			Bleaching Powder	35 p.c. lb. .04 - .06½
Poke	lb. .05 - .07			Calcium, Acetate, crude	100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.05
Rhatany	lb. .40 - .50			Carbide	.100 lbs. - -
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb. .80 - .83			Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton - - -
High, dried	lb. .21 - .22			Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton - - -
Cuts	lb. .60 - 1.65			Sulphate	lb. .09 - .10½
Powdered	lb. .23 - .25			Carbon tetrachloride	lb. .18 - .20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb. .38 - .40			Copper Carbonate	lb. .35 - .38
Mexican	lb. .11 - .11½			Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb. .40 - .42
Seneca, Northern	lb. .48 - .50			Powdered	lb. .09 - .10
Southern	lb. .59 - .60			Sulphate	lb. .12 - .15
Serpentaria	lb. .32 - .36			Powdered	lb. .12 - .15
Skunk Cabbage	lb. .10 - .12			Copperas, f.o.b. work	100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
Snake, Canada, natural	lb. .16 - .19			Fusel Oil, crude	gal. 3.45 - 3.70
Stripped	lb. .18 - .20			Refined	gal. 6.00 - 6.50
Spikenard	lb. .10 - .13			Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	- - -
Squaw Vine	lb. .08 - .10			48 p.c., in carboys	lb. .05 - -
Squill	lb. .16 - .18			52 p.c., in carboys	lb. .09 - -
Stillingia	lb. .05 - .06			Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb. .10 - -
Stone	lb. .06 - .06½			White, cryst.	lb. .14 - -
Turkey Corn	lb. - - -			Broken Cakes	lb. .16 - -
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb. .29 - .31			Powdered	lb. .16 - -
True (Aletria)	lb. .17 - .19			Arsenate	lb. .17 - -
Valerian, Belgian	lb. .74 - .75			Nitrate	lb. .08½ - .09
English	lb. - - -			Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. bl.	.15½ - .17
German	lb. - - -			Red, American	lb. - - .07½
Japanese	lb. .25 - .29			Foreign	lb. .09 - .09½
Veratrum Viride	lb. .09 - .10			White, Basic Carb., Amer.	- - -
Vervain	lb. .16 - .17			dry	lb. - - -
Yellow Dock	lb. .12 - .17			in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb. - - -
Domestic	lb. - - -			English	lb. .11½ - .12
Yellow Parilla	lb. .06 - .07½			White, Basic Sulphate	lb. - - .06½
<b>SEEDS</b>					
Angelica	lb. .13 - .14			Muriatic acid,	- - -
Anise, Levant	lb. .12 - .13			18 deg. carboys	lb. .02½ - .03½
Spanish	lb. .13½ - .13½			20 deg. carboys	lb. .03½ - .04½
Star	lb. .23 - .23½			22 deg. carboys	lb. .04½ - .04¾
Anatto	lb. .17 - .20			Nitric acid,	- - -
Canary, Spanish	lb. .05½ - .05½			36 deg. carboys	lb. - - .07½
Dutch	lb. .05½ - .05½			38 deg. carboys	lb. - - .08
Smyrna	lb. - - -			40 deg. carboys	lb. - - .08½
South American	lb. .04½ - .04½			42 deg. carboys	lb. - - .09½
Caraway	lb. .17 - .17½			Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. bl.	- - .07½
Cardamome, bleached	lb. .80 - 1.15			38 deg. carboys	lb. - - .08½
Ceylon, green	lb. - - -			40 deg. carboys	lb. - - .08½
Decorticated	lb. .80 - .85			42 deg. carboys	lb. - - .08½
Celery	lb. .17½ - .18			Plaster of Paris	bbl. 1.50 - 2.00
Colchicum	lb. 1.03 - 1.05			True Dental	bbl. 2.00 - 2.25
Conium	lb. .18 - .19			Potash, Bichromate	lb. .40 - .45
Coriander, natural	lb. .05½ - .05½			Carbonate, calc.	lb. .45 - .51
Bleached, domestic	lb. .06½ - .06½			Caustic, 88-92	lb. .83 - .90
Cumin, Malta	lb. - - -			Powdered	lb. .46 - .50
Levant	lb. - - -			Muriate, basis 80 p.c., per ton	lb. .46 - .50
Mogador	lb. - - -			Prussiate, red	lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Morocco	lb. - - -			Yellow	lb. .80 - .90
Dill	lb. .17½ - .18			Saltpetre, crude	lb. - - -
Fennel, German, large	lb. .11 - .11½			Refined	lb. .25 - .26
Italian	lb. .65 - .70			Soda, Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, lb. in bbls.	.03 - .03½
Romanian, small	lb. .12 - .14			Bichromate	lb. .29 - .32
French	lb. .18 - .20			Bisulphite	lb. - - -
Flax, whole, per bbl.	lb. .12 - .12½			Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	1.00 - 1.15
Ground	lb. 8.75 - 9.00			Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	- - -
Foenugreek	lb. .04½ - .05			Powd. or gran., 100 lbs. 76 p.c.	3.50 - 4.50
Domestic	lb. .03½ - .03½			Chlorate	lb. - - -
Hemp, Manchurian	lb. .05 - .06			Cyanide, bulk	lb. .28 - .35
Russian	lb. - - -			Cyanide, bulk	lb. - - .40
Henbane	lb. .29½ - .33			Hyposulphite, bbls.	lb. 1.50 - .40
Job's Tears, white	lb. .06 - .07			Kegs	100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.25
Larkspur	lb. .22 - .23			Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs. - 3.80
Lobelia	lb. .27 - .29			Refined	lb. - - .04½
Millet, natural	lb. .02½ - .03			Prussiate	lb. - - .04½
Hulled	lb. .06½ - .06½			Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb. .60 - .65
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb. .14 - .14½			Silicate, liquid	lb. .02½ - .03½
California, brown	lb. .13½ - .14			Sulphate, Glauber's salt	lb. .01 - .01½
Sicily, brown	lb. .14 - .14½			Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb. .60 - .75
Dutch	lb. .14 - .14½			60 p.c. per 100 lbs.	3.50 - 4.50
English, yellow	lb. .13½ - .14½			Sulphur (crude, f. o. b.)	- - -
German, yellow	lb. Nominal			New York	ton - - -
Bombay	lb. .08½ - .09			Sulphur, crude, f. o. b.	ton - 29.50
Parsley	lb. .21 - .22½			Baltimore	ton - - -
Poppy, Dutch	lb. .26 - .26½			Sulphuric Acid	ton - 30.50
Turkish	lb. - - -			60 deg. carb.	ton - - -
Pumpkin	lb. .11 - .11½			66 deg. carb., per 100 lbs.	.01½ - .02
Quince, select	lb. .75 - .78			Oleum	2.25 - 2.75
Rape, English	lb. .09 - .09½			Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	3.75 - 4.25
Japanese	lb. .06 - .06½			Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75 - 3.00
Sabadilla (whole)	lb. .21½ - .24½				
Stavesacre	lb. .45 - .47				
Stramonium	lb. .09½ - .10½				
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb. .220 - .225				
Kombe	lb. .05½ - .05½				
Sunflower, large	lb. .04½ - .04½				
Small	lb. .09½ - .09½				
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb. .09½ - .09½				
Madras	lb. .08½ - .08½				
China	lb. .08 - .08½				
<b>Heavy Chemicals</b>					
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	100 lbs. - - -				
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	- - -				
works 48 p.c. b.	100 lbs. - - -				
Alum, ammonia, ground	100 lbs. 4.10 - 5.00				
Lump	100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.75				
Powdered	100 lbs. - - -				
Alum, chrome	lb. .30 - .32				
Potash, ground	100 lbs. - - -				
Lump	100 lbs. - - -				
Powdered	100 lbs. - - -				
Soda, Ground	100 lbs. - - -				
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs. 6.37 - -				
High grade	100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00				
Aluminum Chloride	lb. - - -				
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb. .25 - .26				
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb. .05½ - .06½				
20 deg. carbosy	lb. .04½ - .04½				
18 deg. carbosy	lb. .03½ - .04½				
16 deg. carbosy	lb. .03½ - .03½				
Sal. Ammoniac, gray	lb. .08 - .09				
Granulated, white	lb. .09 - .10				
Lump	lb. .18 - .20				
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs. 3.75 - -				
Domestic	100 lbs. 3.75 - -				
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb. - - -				
65 p.c.	lb. - - -				
47 p.c.	lb. - - -				
Barium, chloride	100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50				
Dioxide	lb. - - -				
	lb. .36 - -				
<b>Dyestuffs</b>					
Albumen, Egg	lb. .72 - .76				
Blood	lb. .30 - .37				
Alumina, Chloride	lb. - - -				
Alizarine	lb. - - -				

## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Alizarine, fine	lb. — — —	Diethylaniline	lb. — — — 3.50
Annatto, fine Seed	lb. .32 — .35 .16 — .20	Dimethylaniline	lb. — — — 1.50
Camwood	lb. .17 — .20	m-Dinitrobenzene	lb. — — — .80
Carmine, No. 40	lb. 4.50 — 5.00	Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb. — — — .60
Cochineal	lb. .68 — .73	Dinitrophenol	lb. — — — 1.25
Cudbear, French Concentrated	lb. .40 — .45	Diphenylamine	lb. — — — 1.75
English	lb. — — —	Direct Black	lb. — — — —
Cutch, bales Boxes	lb. .09 — .10 .11 — .13	Dioxynaphthalene	lb. — — — —
Divi-Divi	ton 50.00 — 52.00	Eosine	lb. 9.00 — 10.50
Flavine	lb. 1.15 — 1.50	Induline	lb. — — — —
Fustic Stick	ton 20.00 — 25.00	Metanil Yellow	lb. — — — 3.00
Young, root Gambier Spot	ton .09 — .11	Medium Green	lb. — — — —
Indigo, Bengal Guatemala	lb. 3.20 — 3.70 .242 — 2.75	Methylanthraquinone	lb. — — — —
Kurpahs	lb. 2.40 — 2.80	Methylene Blue	lb. 6.50 — 14.00
Madras	lb. .95 — 1.25	Methyl Violet	lb. — — — 12.00
Synthetic (J)	lb. — — — 1.50	Naphthalene	lb. — — — .10
Logwood, stick Roots	ton 28.00 — 42.00	Naphthalenediamine	lb. — — — —
Madder, Dutch	lb. .22 — .25	a-Naphthol	lb. — — — —
Myrobalans	ton 50.00 — 54.00	b-Naphthol	lb. 1.15 — 1.25
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb. .57 — .60	b-Naphthylamine	lb. — — — —
Chinese	lb. .25 — .30	c-Naphthylamine	lb. — — — —
Persian Berries	ton — — —	Nigrosine, Spirit Sol.	lb. 1.35 — 1.45
Quercitron	ton 28.00 — 32.00	Nigrosine, Water Sol.	lb. 1.50 — 1.70
Soluble, Blue	lb. 1.75 — 2.00	p-Nitraniline	lb. — — — 1.85
Sumac	ton 60.00 — 65.00	Nitrobenzene	lb. — — — .27
Turmeric, Madras Aleppy	lb. .11 — .12	Nitronaphthol	lb. — — — —
Pubna	lb. — — —	Nitrotoluene	lb. — — — —
China	lb. .09 — .10	m-Phenylenediamine	lb. — — — —
Turkey Red Oil	lb. .10 <sup>1/2</sup> — .15	Phthalic Anhydride	lb. — — — —
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb. .24 — .30	Resorcinol	lb. — — — 20.00
CHIPPED DYEWOODS	lb. — — —	Toluidine	lb. — — — 2.50
Fustic	lb. .05 — .06	Toluol, Pure	lb. 4.00 — 4.50
Hypernic	lb. .10 — .12	Toluol Commercial	lb. 3.00 — 3.50
Logwood	lb. .04 <sup>1/2</sup> — .06	o-Tolidine	lb. — — — —
Red Saunders	lb. .15 — .17	m-Toluylenediamine	lb. — — — —

## EXTRACTS

Archil, double Concentrated	lb. .40 — .41 .45 — .50	ANIMAL AND FISH	
Baiberry, French	lb. .35 — .38	Cod, Newfoundland	gal. .58 — .59
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb. .12 — .15	Domestic, prime	gal. .57 — .58
Borneo	lb. .12 — .15	Cod Liver, Newf	bbbl. 25.00 — 80.00
Mangrove	lb. .09 — .11	Norwegian	bbbl. 140.00—165.00
Fustic	lb. .21 — .23	Degras, American	lb. .06 — .064
Gall	lb. .22 — .26	English	lb. .064 — .064
Hematin, Crystals Extract, Contract	lb. .50 — .60 .30 — .35	German	lb. — — —
Spot	lb. .32 — .35	Neutral	lb. — — —
Hemlock	lb. .05 <sup>1/2</sup> — .06	Herring	gal. — — —
Indigo	lb. .28 — .32	Horse	lb. .09 <sup>1/2</sup> — .10
Logwood, solid	lb. .50 — .55	Lard, prime, winter	gal. 1.04 — 1.06
51 degrees contracts	lb. .23 — .35	Off Prime	gal. .91 — .92
Spot	lb. .27 — .35	Extra, No. 1	gal. .84 — .85
Oak	lb. — — —	No. 1	gal. .79 — .80
Osage Orange— Powdered Paste	lb. — — — .30 .15 — .15	No. 2	gal. .76 — .77
Persian Berry	lb. .20 — .24	Menhaden, North, crude	gal. — — —
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c.	lb. .11 — .12 <sup>1/2</sup>	South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb. .49 — .50
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb. .07 — .08	Brown, strained	gal. .55 — .56
Unclarified	lb. .06 <sup>1/2</sup> — .07 <sup>1/2</sup>	Light, strained	gal. .57 — .58
Quercitron	lb. .11 — .12	Yellow bl'ch'd, winter	gal. .59 — .60
Sumac	lb. .07 <sup>1/2</sup> — .09	White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal. .61 — .62

## Coal Tar Bases, Intermediates and Colors.

Acid Metanilic	— — —	NEUTRAL OILS	
Acid Naphthionic	— — —	Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb. .13 — .13 <sup>1/2</sup>
Acid Naphthosulphonic	— — —	Cochin	lb. .13 — .13 <sup>1/2</sup>
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate.	— — —	Copra	lb. .13 — .13 <sup>1/2</sup>
Acid Orange	— — — 6.00	Corn, refined, bbis.	lb. 9.11 — 9.16
Acid Red	lb. — — —	Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb. 9.20 — 9.50
Acid Scarlet	lb. — — — 2.00	Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal. — — —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb. — — — 1.50	Summer, white	lb. .09 <sup>1/2</sup> — .10 <sup>1/2</sup>
Acid Yellow	lb. — — — 10.00	Winter Yellow	lb. .09 <sup>1/2</sup> — .10 <sup>1/2</sup>
p-Aminophenol	lb. — — —	Crotos	lb. 1.10 — 1.15
Aniline Oil	lb. .35 — .40	Linseed, raw, car lots	gal. — — —
Aniline Salts	lb. .50 — .60	5 bbl. lots	gal. — — .73
Anthracene	— — —	Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal. — — .74
Anthraquinone	— — —	Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal. — — —
Azo Yellow	lb. — — — 1.25	Mustard	gal. — — .75
Basis Green	— — —	Olive, denatured	gal. — — —
Benzaldehyde	lb. 6.00 — 7.00	Foots	lb. .87 — .89
Benzol	lb. .60 — .70	U. S. P.	gal. .09 — .09 <sup>1/2</sup>
Benzidine	lb. — — — 2.25	Palm, Lagos	lb. .10 — .10 <sup>1/2</sup>
Benzidine Sulphate	lb. 1.90 — 2.25	Commercial	lb. .09 <sup>1/2</sup> — .10
Benzylchloride	lb. — — — 3.50	Prime, red	lb. .09 <sup>1/2</sup> — .10
Bismarck Brown	lb. — — —	Palm Kernel	lb. .12 <sup>1/2</sup> — .13
Carmine, No. 40	lb. 4.50 — 5.00	Peanut Oil, soap	gal. .70 — .72
Chrysoldine	— — —	Pine Oil, white	lb. 1.15 — 1.25
Cumidine	— — —	Yellow	gal. 1.00 — 1.10
Diamidophenol	lb. — — — 15.00	Poppy	gal. — — —
e-Dianisidine	— — —	Rapeseed, re'd, French, in	— — —

## Oils

Cod, Newfoundland	gal. .58 — .59	MINERAL	
Domestic, prime	gal. .57 — .58	Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal. .13 <sup>1/2</sup> — .14
Cod Liver, Newf	bbbl. 25.00 — 80.00	29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal. .14 — .15
Norwegian	bbbl. 140.00—165.00	Summer	gal. .13 — .14
Degras, American	lb. .06 — .064	Cylinder, light filtered	gal. .21 — .26
English	lb. .064 — .064	Dark, filtered	gal. .18 — .19
German	lb. — — —	Extra cold test	gal. .26 — .30
Neutral	lb. — — —	Dark steam refined	gal. .15 — .18
Herring	gal. — — —	Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav. gal.	.26 <sup>1/2</sup> — .27
Horse	lb. .09 <sup>1/2</sup> — .10	Neutral, filtered lemon,	— — —
Lard, prime, winter	gal. 1.04 — 1.06	Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal. .21 <sup>1/2</sup> — .22
Off Prime	gal. .91 — .92	White, 30@31 gravity	gal. .33 — .34
Extra, No. 1	gal. .84 — .85	Paraffin, high viscosity	gal. .29 <sup>1/2</sup> — .30
No. 1	gal. .79 — .80	903@965 sp. gr.	gal. .18 <sup>1/2</sup> — .22
No. 2	gal. .76 — .77	Red Paraffin	gal. .18 — .19
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. 1.04 — 1.09	Spindle, filtered	gal. .28 — .35
30 deg., cold test	gal. .99 — 1.05	No. 200	gal. .24 — .25
40 deg., cold test	gal. .94 — .96	No. 100	gal. .23 <sup>1/2</sup> — .24
Prime	gal. .87 — .88	No. 110	gal. .23 — .23 <sup>1/2</sup>
Dark	gal. .81 — .82		
Jaw	gal. — — —		
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb. .07 <sup>1/2</sup> — .08		
Saponified	lb. .08 — .08 <sup>1/2</sup>		
Seal, white	gal. — — —		
Sod Oil	lb. .064 — .07 <sup>1/2</sup>		
Sperm, bleached, winter	— — —		
38 deg., cold test	gal. .79 — .80		
45 deg., cold test	gal. .77 — .78		
Natural, winter, 38 deg.	gal. .61 — .62		
cold test	gal. .75 — .76		
Stearic, single pressed	lb. .10 <sup>1/2</sup> — .11		
Double pressed	lb. .11 <sup>1/2</sup> — .12		
Triple pressed	lb. .12 <sup>1/2</sup> — .13		
Tallow, acidless	gal. .79 — .80		
Prime	gal. .77 — .78		
Whale, natural winter	gal. .61 — .62		
Bleached	gal. .63 — .64		
Extra bleached, winter	gal. .65 — .66		

## VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb. .85 — .90	SPICES	
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb. .14 — .14 <sup>1/2</sup>	Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb. .20 — .21
Cases	lb. .15 — .15 <sup>1/2</sup>	Canton, rolls	lb. .12 — .12 <sup>1/2</sup>
No. 3	lb. .13 <sup>1/2</sup> — .14	Saigon, rolls	lb. .40 — .41
Chaulmoogra	lb. 1.25 — 1.40	Capsicum, Japan	lb. .14 — .15

## SHELLAC

D. C.	lb. .38 — .39		
Diamond "I"	lb. .37 — .38		
V. S. O.	lb. .38 — .39		
Fine orange	lb. .34 — .35		
Second orange	lb. .32 — .34		
T. N.	lb. .32 — .33		
A. C. Garnet	lb. .30 — .31		
Button	lb. .37 — .40		
Regular, bleached	lb. .32 — .33		
Bone, Dry	lb. .38 — .40		
Mombassa	lb. .31 — .31 <sup>1/2</sup>		
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb. .26 <sup>1/2</sup> — .27		
Cloves, Amboyna	lb. .26 — .26 <sup>1/2</sup>		
Penang	lb. .32 — .33		
Zanzibar	lb. .17 <sup>1/2</sup> — .17 <sup>1/2</sup>		
Ginger, Jamaica	lb. .20 — .21		

[AUGUST 23, 1916]

*Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.*

Ginger, grinding .....	lb.	.15	—	.16				
African .....	lb.	.08%	—	.084				
Cochin .....	lb.	.10	—	.104				
Japan .....	lb.	.07%	—	.076				
Mace, Banda .....	lb.	—	—	.60				
Batavia, No. 1 .....	lb.	.53%	—	.54				
Nutmegs, 110s .....	lb.	.19	—	.20				
Paprika, Spanish .....	lb.	.16%	—	.19				
Hungarian .....	lb.	—	—	.29				
Pepper, black, Sing. ....	lb.	.17	—	.17%				
White .....	lb.	.21	—	.21%				
Pimento .....	lb.	.04%	—	.05%				
<b>OIL CAKE AND MEAL</b>								
Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills, Texas .....	short ton	—	—	—				
Mills, New Orleans .....	—	—	—	—				
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta .....	—	—	—	28.50				
Montgomery .....	—	—	—	—				
New Orleans .....	ton	—	—	—				
Corn Cake .....	short ton	—	—	28.50				
<b>LINSEED CAKE</b>								
Linseed Cake .....	short ton	—	—	33.00				
Meal .....	—	—	—	33.50				
<b>SALT PRODUCTS</b>								
Salt, fine .....	280 lb. bbls.	—	—	2.23				
	200 lb. sacks	—	—	1.39				
<b>TURK'S ISLAND SALT</b>								
Coarse .....	140-lb. bags	—	—	1.08				
Mineral .....	140-lb. bags	—	—	1.08				
Coarse, ground .....	200-lb. bags	—	—	1.15				
Rock, lump .....	200-lb. bags	—	—	1.50				
Salt Cake, bulk .....	lb.	.70	—	.75				
<b>MOLASSES AND SYRUPS</b>								
<b>REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)</b>								
Centrifugals—								
Prime .....	gal.	.38	—	.41				
Open kettle .....	gal.	.40	—	.50				
Blackstrap .....	gal.	17½	—	.20				
Sugar Syrup, common .....	gal.	17½	—	.22%				
Medium .....	lb.	.24	—	.26				
Fancy .....	lb.	.47	—	.50				
<b>HONEY</b>								
Clear Comb, fancy .....	lb.	—	—	—				
Clover, lower grades .....	lb.	—	—	—				
Extracted .....	lb.	—	—	—				
Buckwheat ext. ....	—	—	—	—				
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg. ....	lb.	—	—	2.81				
<b>COCOA</b>								
Caracas .....	lb.	.16%	—	.17				
Bahia .....	lb.	.15%	—	.17				
Cuban .....	lb.	.15	—	.15%				
Trinidad .....	lb.	.16%	—	.16%				
Hayti .....	lb.	.12%	—	.13				
Maracaibo .....	lb.	.18	—	.19				
<b>REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)</b>								
Ar. Fed.-War.								
Powdered .....	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
XXXX .....	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40
Confectors' A .....	6.90	6.90	6.90	—	—	—	—	7.15
Fine gran. ....	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25

## NEW INCORPORATIONS

Kitchen and Company, Inc., New York; capital to begin with, \$1,000; chemicals, drugs, medicines, dyes; L. F. Whitney, T. F. Wallace, F. T. Kitchen, 169 New York avenue, New Brighton.

The Quaker Kola Company, Dover, Del.; capital, \$3,000,000; to manufacture, sell and deal in non-alcoholic drinks; F. R. Hanbury, G. H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour.

Bell Remedy Company, Inc., Albany, N. Y.; capital, \$20,000; drugs and medicines; M. H. and H. M. Clevent, T. Verch, Albany.

E. H. Drum and Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, \$10,000; medicinal preparations, compounds; S. Arensberg, E. H. Drum, B. Rosenzweig, 493 8th avenue, Brooklyn.

Duffield Drug Company, Mason City, Iowa; capital, \$10,000; R. S. Duffield, S. B. Duffield et al.

Russell and Rowe Drug Company, Petersburg, Va.; capital, maximum \$5,000, minimum \$3,000; drugs, perfumeries, confections, etc.; W. D. Russell, C. E. Rowe, Henry Allen.

Catalytic Chemical Company, San Francisco, Cal.; capital, \$10,000; amount subscribed, \$40; to deal in chemicals and all materials and substances from which chemical preparations can be manufactured; F. M. McAuliffe, J. B. White, Jas. L. Robinson, A. C. Callinan.

A. C. Gallin.  
Clark Chemical Company, Albany, N. Y.; capital, \$25,000; to manufacture chemicals and chemical products; J. Archibald Clark and W. Mace Laraway, Albany, and Louis M. Fuller, West-

Wilmington Drug Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, \$10,000; to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in drugs, chemicals, etc.

to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in drugs, chemicals, etc., Ama C. Leone, Frank P. Cofone, Carrie M. Cofone, all of Wilmington.

Hubbard and Curry, Lexington, Ky.; capital, \$10,000; druggists; H. M. Hubbard, J. E. Curry, G. W. Vaughn.

Wise Old Indian Manufacturing Company, Altoona, Penn.; capital, \$100,000.

Henry H. Wood, Inc., New York; capital, no par value, to begin business with \$5,000; fertilizers, chemicals, drugs, oils, paints, stocks, bonds; J. K. Byard, J. B. Williams, H. H. Wood, 68 Tal, \$6,000; medicines; Paul N. Tillard, Robert Stephenson, S. S. Metz, Altoona.

Wright Powder and Chemical Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, \$1,000,000; to manufacture, sell and deal in explosives of all kinds; William F. Keefe, George G. Steigern, Y. Parsons,

**Michigan By-Products Chemical Company, Inc., New York;**  
capital, \$100,000. products of waste wood ashes, flue

capital, \$100,000; potash products of waste, wood ashes, mucous gases; R. D. Kehoe, E. F. Callan, J. H. Hoff, 17 Battery Place.

Thomas F. Turull, Inc.; capital, \$250,000; to manufacture chemicals, acids, chemical products; C. L. Rimlinger, Norman P. Coffin, execs.; Baltimore, Md.

**U. S. Auto Pep. Company, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; capital, \$25,000; stockholders, chemists, S. C. and A. F. Schlachter.**

Southland Perfume Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; capital, \$25,000;

Southland Perfume Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; capital, \$25,000; to make and deal in perfumes, oils, toilet waters, etc.; L. F. Ducker, president; W. O. Brock, secretary; W. R. Sargent, vice-president and treasurer.

George F. Adams and Company, Bedford, Ind.; capital, \$5,000; drugs; George F. Adams, H. H. Launis, A. J. Cuddy.

The Court Pharmacy, Ocala, Fla.; capital, \$25,000; general nature of business, dealing in drugs, etc.; J. B. Horrell, president; R. S. Hall, vice-president; W. M. Palmer, secretary and treasurer.

Glamser-Venn Drug Company, Pittsburg, Penna.; capital, \$5,000; J. F. McKenna, E. J. McKenna, E. B. Strassburger.

Oak Cliff Pharmacy Company, Dallas, Tex.; capital, \$25,000;  
L. O. Donald, Y. H. Bivings, J. M. Fletcher.

**CHEMICAL COMPANY STOCKS.**

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid .....	40	44
“do” preferred .....	68	73
By-Products Coke .....	148	155
Casein Co. of America .....	45	52
Davison Chemical .....	38	40
Dow Chemical .....	..	285
“do” preferred .....	100	102½
Electro Bleaching .....	200	300
Federal Chemical .....	75	82
“do” preferred .....	100	105
Freepo <sup>t</sup> Texas Sulphur .....	..	800
Grasselli Chemical .....	230	245
Harrison Bros. ....	105	115
“do” preferred .....	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical .....	45	55
“do” preferred .....	75	95
Kentucky Solvay .....	220	230
Matheson Alkali .....	75	85
Merrimac Chemical .....	130	140
Michigan Limestone & Chemical .....	35	40
“do” preferred .....	22	25
†Mulford Co., H. K. ....	65	75
Mutual Chemical .....	150	..
Niagara Alkali preferred .....	95	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. ....	97	99
Rollin Chemical .....	..	50
“do” preferred .....	..	100
Semet Solvay Co. ....	270	300
“do” new .....	225	250
Smith Chemical .....	310	250
Solvay Process .....	310	330
Standard Chemical .....	78	86
Union Sulphur .....	11500	..
United Dyewood .....	85	..
“do” preferred .....	95	..

**BRITISH DYES COMPANY PROGRESSIVE**

A London cable dispatch says:

The British Dyes Company has issued its share and loan capital, which is now £864,000 (\$4,320,000) in £1 shares, of which 10 shillings per share is called. The loan from the Government is £1,064,000, making the total £1,928,00 (\$9,640,000), or about £417,000 larger than in July, 1915.

"Great progress is being made by the company, the most promising feature being the establishment of a research department under Prof. W. H. Perkin, one of the greatest living authorities on chemistry and dye manufacture.

"The supplies from the company's works have greatly increased. The company sent to Swiss manufacturers considerable quantities of intermediates, needed by them, thus enabling the Swiss producers to continue shipping supplies of dyes to the British markets.

"A provisional agreement has been entered into with the Syndicat National des Matieres Colorantes, a French company under support of the French Government, providing for a complete exchange of knowledge and processes and for the formation of an Inter-Allied Company to establish co-operation.

"The progress already made shows excellent prospects of fighting the German dyes industry successfully."

# Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

**NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market**

**NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.**

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	— .66	Palmite (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70	Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.23	— .27
1st select powdered	lb.	.60	— .70	Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85	Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .35
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .70	Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20	Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50	U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50	Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.65	— .75
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.20	— .24	Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47	Chloride, crys.	lb.	.70	— .75
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.26	— .36	Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00	Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— 2.00	Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60	Metallic, powdered	oz.	.14	— .19
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .50	Picric	lb.	1.55	— 1.65	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Acetanilid	lb.	.80	— 1.00	Pyrogallic, $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	3.80	— 4.00	Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.v. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50	1 oz. v.	oz.	.34	— .40	Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
1 oz. s.v. 7.	oz.	.25	— .30	Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25	Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.65	— .68	Crude	gal.	.30	— .40	Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Technical	lb.	.60	— .65	Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	2.80	— 3.00	Alumnon	lb.	—	— 5.50
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—				Bulk	lb.	2.60	— 2.70	Alypin	oz.	—	— 4.10
Preservative for Developing and Fixing				From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.35	— .40	Ambergreis, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Baths				Less	lb.	.08	— .09	Ambergreis, Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
In 2 ounce boxes		—	—	C. P.	lb.	.15	— .20	Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles			
In 4 ounce boxes		—	—	Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n. lb.	lb.	.14	— .18	incl.		Nominal	
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50	Tannic, Com'l, lb. cart.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25	1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.35	— 2.45	Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
Acetone, P. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00	Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83	20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09%
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb.	.16	— .20	Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.73	— .80	26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.18	— .24	Powdered	lb.	.75	— .84	Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65	Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40	Powdered	lb.	.75	— .75
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.30	Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.38	— .40	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenos, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30	Acidol	oz.	—	— .60	Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.70	— .80	Acidol	oz.	—	— .60	Bichromate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
From Tolohol	lb.	.825	— 9.00	Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50	Bitartrate	lb.	—	— .75
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13%	— .18	Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— .28	Benzoate	oz.	—	—
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40	Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28	Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Powdered		— .22		Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34	Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.17	— .20
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30	Root English	lb.	—	— 1.00	Resub, Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.15	Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Caducylic	oz.	—	— 2.00	Root German	lb.	.85	— 1.00	Critate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Camphoric	lb.	4.75	— 5.25	Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10	Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.58	— .70	Aconitine, Amorp. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. ea.	1.75	— 2.25	Hypophosph. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18	
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	.65	— .70	Nitrate, Amorp. 15 gr. v. ea.	—	— 1.00	Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b.				
1 lb. bottles	lb.	.80	— .85	Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80	15	—	— .30	
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .80	Adalin	oz.	—	— 1.80	Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60	Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20	Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40	Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .90	Muriate	lb.	.19	— .23
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25	Hydrous	lb.	.65	— .70	Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
1-lb.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75	(See also Landoline)				C. P. Gran.	lb.	.24	— .26
C. P.	lb.	—	— .30	Adonidin, 15 gr. tube.	gt.	—	— .20	Powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55	Adrenalin, 1 gr. tube.	gt.	—	— .20	Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.35	— .38
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00	Chilo. Solution	oz.	.85	— 1.00	Granulated	lb.	.35	— .38
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—	Adurol (developer) 16 oz bottles	oz.	—	— 10.00	Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	incl.	ea.	—	— 10.00	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Citic, cryst. (kegs.)	lb.	.68	— .69	1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .80	Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.80	— .90
Less than keg	lb.	.72	— .75	Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	.85	— 1.00	1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .85	Agar	oz.	—	— 1.25	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— 2.50	Agaric	oz.	—	— 1.25	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .60
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.50	Agaricin	oz.	2.00	— 2.50	Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
oz.	—	— .19	Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle				Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16	
Gallie	oz.	.20	— .23	incl. each	lb.	Nominal		Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
$\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.45	4-oz.	oz.	Nominal		Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	—	— 2.50	
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	—	— .50	2-oz.	oz.	Nominal	1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25	
Hippuric	oz.	—	—	Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc. lb.	lb.	—	— 3.00	Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	95	— 1.00
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.30	oz.	.35	— .40	10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75	Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 7.75
Hydrobrom, conc. v.	oz.	.15	— .20	Airof	oz.	—	— 1.15	Ammonial	oz.	—	— 1.00
Dil. U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz. lb.	lb.	.06	— .08	Albumin, from eggs, Inpaip,	lb.	—	— 1.10	Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12	Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.10	Technical	lb.	.80	— .95
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c. in gut. pch.	lb.	—	— 2.30	Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50	Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
52 p.c., ceras, bt.	lb.	.90	— 1.00	Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.72	— 2.75	Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Hypophosphorous, sol. 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15	Less	gal.	2.75	— 2.95	Anaesthesia	oz.	—	— 1.00
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08	Denatured, bts. & $\frac{1}{2}$ bts. gal.	gal.	.273	— 2.85	Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.35	— .40
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25	Methyl (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.60	— .67	Seed	lb.	.75	— .85
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30	Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80	Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .24
Dilute	lb.	.350	— 4.00	Altein (Resinoid)	oz.	.225	— 3.00	Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Molybde C. P.	lb.	.08	— .10	Alkanet Root	lb.	.60	— .70	Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— 2.00	Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12	Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Monochloroacetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25	Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55	Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100 gm. bottles	—	—	
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (.04)	lb.	.08	— .10	Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53	Anticolic	oz.	—	— .60
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15	Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53	Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .50
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .08%	Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
36 deg. less	lb.	.12	— .14	Powdered	lb.	.14	— 1.45	Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
38 deg. carbony	lb.	.09	— .09%	Cape	lb.	.14	— .20	Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	— .34
38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .19	Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27	(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	.30	— .35
C. P. carbony	lb.	—	— .12	Curacao, gourds	lb.	.30	— .36	Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20	Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18	Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30	Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40	Antipyrene	oz.	1.50	— 1.90
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35	Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52	Apio, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Oxalic	lb.	.65	— .75	Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00	Apocadine Hydrochl. 15 gr. v.	—	— 4.50	
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90	Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	—	—	Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00	Crystals, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	ea.	2.75	— 3.00
Oleic, purified	lb.	—	—	Althea Root, cut	lb.	.65	— .75	Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Oxalic	lb.	—	—	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05%	— .10	Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	—	—	Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28	Arygol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	—	—	Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10	Aristolochia (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Oleic, purified	lb.	—	—	Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12	Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Oxalic	lb.	—	—	Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65	Arnica Flowers	lb.	.70	— .80
Powdered	lb.	—	—					Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	—	—					Root	lb.	.65	— .70

[AUGUST 23, 1916]

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Aarrowroot, Amer.	.lb.	.12	—	.14
Bermuda, true	.lb.	.55	—	.60
Jamaica	.lb.	—	—	—
St. Vincent	.lb.	.14	—	.16
Taylor's $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	.lb.	.34	—	.37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	.oz.	.36	—	.40
Chloride	.oz.	.45	—	.40
Iodide	.oz.	.09	—	.12
White, pow'd com'l	.lb.	.16	—	.20
Powdered, pure	.lb.	.35	—	.80
Yellow (Orpiment)	.lb.	.38	—	.90
Powdered, Medic.	.lb.	.38	—	.90
Asafetida, good fair	.lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered	.lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Asbestos	.lb.	.25	—	.40
Aspidospermine, A m o r p h.		1.00	—	1.20
Cryst.	.ea.	—	—	.325
Aspirin	.oz.	—	—	.85
25 oz. lots	.oz.	—	—	.80
Tablets, per 100		—	—	.88
Atophan (S. & G.)	.oz.	—	—	.15
Atratmin	.oz.	—	—	.15
Atropine, 1 gram	.240	—	—	.250
Sulphate, 1 gram	.220	—	—	.230
Balm of Gilead Buds	.lb.	.40	—	.45
Balmyon Leaves, Pressed	.lb.	—	—	.28
Balsam Fir, Canada	.lb.	.85	—	.90
Oregon	.lb.	.16	—	.20
Peru	.lb.	3.75	—	4.50
Tolu	.lb.	.50	—	.55
Baptismin (Resinoid)	.oz.	.60	—	.70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	.lb.	.35	—	.40
C. P., 1 lb. bots.	.lb.	—	—	1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C. P. crys.	.lb.	—	—	.50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	.lb.	.25	—	.42
Cyanide, techn.	.lb.	—	—	.200
Dioxide, Anhydrous	.lb.	.55	—	.60
C. P., 1 lb. bots	.lb.	—	—	.30
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	.lb.	—	—	.35
Iodide	.oz.	—	—	.55
Nitrate, powdered		.22	—	.27
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	.lb.	.30	—	.40
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	.lb.	.07	—	.10
Pure precip.	.lb.	.25	—	.30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	.lb.	.50	—	.55
Pure precip.	.lb.	.25	—	.30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	.lb.	.50	—	.55
oz.	—	—	—	.10
Basswood Bark, pressed	.lb.	—	—	.24
Bayberry Bark, select	.lb.	.15	—	.19
Bay Laurel Leaves	.lb.	.20	—	.20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	.gal.	—	—	.185
Less	.gal.	2.05	—	2.50
Beans, Calabar	.lb.	.38	—	.42
Tonka, Angostura	.lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Para	.lb.	.70	—	.75
Surinam	.lb.	.85	—	.95
St. Ignatius	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	.lb.	6.75	—	7.50
Short	.lb.	6.00	—	6.45
Cuts	.lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Bourbon	.lb.	3.75	—	4.50
So. American	.lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Tahiti	.lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Bebeering hydrochlor	.oz.	—	—	.250
Sulphate	.oz.	—	—	.250
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	.lb.	—	—	.185
German	.lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Root, German	.lb.	2.50	—	2.80
Powdered	.lb.	2.60	—	2.90
Benzaldehyde	.oz.	7.50	—	9.00
Benzanilide	.oz.	—	—	.250
Benzine	.gal.	.30	—	.40
Benzoin, Siam	.lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Sumatra	.lb.	.55	—	.58
Powdered	.lb.	.65	—	.68
Benzonaphthol	.oz.	—	—	.65
Berberine, C. P., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	.ea.	—	—	.10
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	.oz.	—	—	.250
Berberine Phosphate	.lb.	.20	—	.25
Berberis Aquifolium	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Bets Eucaine, (S. & G.)	.lb.	—	—	.350
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	.lb.	2.00	—	4.00
oz.	—	.18	—	.30
Betin (Resinoid)	.oz.	—	—	.300
Bismuth, Betanaph	.oz.	—	—	.43
Bromide	.oz.	—	—	.43
Citrate and Ammonium	.lb.	5.50	—	5.65
Formic-iodide	.oz.	—	—	.43
Glycerite, N.F.	.lb.	—	—	1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	.lb.	—	—	5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	.oz.	—	—	.50
Oxychloride	.lb.	—	—	4.35
Phenolsulphonate	.lb.	—	—	9.30
Phosphate	.lb.	—	—	5.20
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	.lb.	4.95	—	5.70
40 p.c.	.lb.	4.50	—	5.05
Subbenzoate	.lb.	6.95	—	8.00
Subcarbonate	.lb.	3.95	—	4.50
Subgallate	.lb.	3.75	—	3.95
Bismuth, Subiodide	.lb.	5.85	—	6.90
Sublactate	.lb.	—	—	6.50
Subnitrate	.lb.	3.45	—	4.10
Subsalicylate	.lb.	5.70	—	6.15
Tannate	.oz.	.30	—	.32
Valerate	.oz.	.45	—	.50
Blackhaw Bark	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Bloodroot	.lb.	.20	—	.25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	.lb.	.60	—	.75
Powdered	.lb.	.62	—	.77
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).		—	—	—
Bone, Cuttlefish	.lb.	.40	—	.55
Powdered	.lb.	.20	—	.25
Jeweler's	.lb.	.65	—	.90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	.lb.	—	—	.20
Borax, Refined	.lb.	.10	—	.12
Powdered	.lb.	.12	—	.14
Bromalin	.oz.	—	—	.125
Bromine	.oz.	.20	—	.25
Bromoform	.lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Broom Tops	.lb.	.18	—	.30
Brucine	.oz.	—	—	.175
Bryony Root	.lb.	.10	—	.120
Buchu Leaves, long	.lb.	.40	—	.50
Short	.lb.	.40	—	.48
Powdered	.lb.	.35	—	.40
Buckthorn Bark	.lb.	.44	—	.48
Buds Balm or Gilead	.lb.	.24	—	.30
Cassia	.lb.	.24	—	.30
Burdock Root, Crushed	.lb.	.35	—	.50
Seed	.lb.	—	—	.34
Cacao Butter, bulk	.lb.	.50	—	.60
Baker's A and white	.lb.	.55	—	.60
Dutch	.lb.	.55	—	.60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	.lb.	.55	—	.65
Cadmium Bromide	.lb.	—	—	.520
1-oz. c.v. 4.	.oz.	—	—	.40
Carbonate	.lb.	—	—	.320
Iodide	.lb.	—	—	.575
Bromide, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	.lb.	5.00	—	.520
Metal, sticks	.lb.	—	—	.215
Nitrate	.lb.	—	—	.215
Sulphate	.lb.	—	—	.260
Caffeine, pure	.lb.	17.00	—	.1800
Acetate	.oz.	1.15	—	.125
Benzoate	.oz.	1.25	—	.155
Bromide	.oz.	.90	—	.120
Citrated	.lb.	9.50	—	.1000
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	.lb.	.60	—	.75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	.oz.	1.05	—	.160
Salicylate	.oz.	.20	—	.130
Sulphate, eighth	.oz.	1.25	—	.135
Valerate	.oz.	1.25	—	.150
Calamine, Pink	.lb.	.30	—	.36
Calamus Root, peeled	.lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	.lb.	.40	—	.45
White, peeled and split	.lb.	1.80	—	.200
Calcium Acetate, dried	.lb.	.70	—	.80
Benzoate	.oz.	2.80	—	.300
Bromide	.lb.	10	—	.17
Chloride, crude	.lb.	.60	—	.65
Fused	.lb.	.60	—	.65
Granulated	.lb.	.15	—	.22
Citrate	.lb.	—	—	.195
Formate	.oz.	.11	—	.12
Glycerophosphate	.oz.	.18	—	.20
Hypophosphite	.lb.	1.05	—	.115
Iodide	.lb.	5.25	—	.590
Lactate	.oz.	.15	—	.17
Lactophosphate Sol.	.lb.	2.35	—	.250
Nitrate	.lb.	—	—	.85
Oxalate	.lb.	—	—	.150
Peroxide	.lb.	1.90	—	.215
Permanganate	.oz.	.35	—	.40
Phosphate, Precip.	.lb.	.20	—	.110
Salicylate	.lb.	—	—	—
Sulphate, Precip., pure	.lb.	.35	—	.40
Sulphite	.lb.	.14	—	.18
Sulphocarbolate	.oz.	.18	—	.20
Calendula Flowers	.lb.	.75	—	.90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)		—	—	—
Camphor, refined	.lb.	.62	—	.72
1/2-lb. squares	.lb.	.63	—	.73
Powdered	.lb.	.70	—	.75
Japanese	.lb.	.62	—	.72
Monobromated	.lb.	3.25	—	.375
Canary Seed, Sicily	.lb.	—	—	—
Smyrna	.lb.	—	—	—
So. American	.lb.	.07	—	.09
Cannella Bark, powdered	.lb.	.30	—	.34
Cannabine Tannate	.oz.	—	—	.450
Cannabis Indica Herb	.lb.	2.70	—	.300
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted	.lb.	7.50	—	.800
Powdered	.lb.	8.00	—	.850
Chinese	.lb.	1.20	—	.130
Powdered	.lb.	1.35	—	.145
Capsicin	.oz.	—	—	.65
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	.ca.	—	—	.75
Capsicum	.lb.	.40	—	.44
Powdered	.lb.	.46	—	.50
Caoutchouc	.lb.	—	—	.150
Caraway	.lb.	22	—	.28
Powdered	.lb.	.27	—	.30
Carbon Disulphide	.lb.	.23	—	.32
Tetrachloride	.lb.	.25	—	.55
Cardamom, Seed bleached	.lb.	1.20	—	.150
Decorcted	.lb.	.82	—	.90
Powdered	.lb.	.92	—	.100
Carmine, No. 40	.oz.	.45	—	.50
Cascara Compound	.gal.	—	—	.75
Cascara Amarga	.lb.	.55	—	.60
Sagrada Bark	.lb.	.20	—	.25
Cascarilla Bark	.lb.	.21	—	.25
Fistula	.lb.	.20	—	.23
Cascarin	.oz.	—	—	—
Cassia, China	.lb.	.18	—	.22
Powdered	.lb.	.60	—	.65
Saigon, thin, select	.lb.	.65	—	.70
Powdered	.lb.	.65	—	.70
Chalk, Precipitated, English	7 lb. bags	.lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas,	8 lb. box, white.	.box	.50	— .60
Pink	.box	.box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	.lb.	.0094	— .04	—
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	.lb.	.75	— .85	—
Roman or Belgian	.lb.	.50	— .55	—
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	.lb.	.45	— .45	—
Willow, powdered	.lb.	.12	— .18	—
Wood, Powdered	.lb.	.08	— .12	—
Cherry Laurel Leaves	.lb.	.40	— .47	—
Chicile	.lb.	.75	— .80	—
Chinoindine	.oz.	.12	— .13	—
Chiretta	.lb.	.35	— .45	—
Chloralidum, vials, 25 gm.	.each	—	— .80	—
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	.lb.	—	—	.30
Chloroform	.lb.	.60	— .72	—
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	.oz.	.60	— .70	—
For Alcoholic Sol.	.oz.	.60	— .70	—
Chromium Chloride, subl.	.oz.	.95	— .140	—
Sulphate, scales	.lb.	.100	— .150	—
Powd.	.lb.	.95	— .140	—
Chrysarobin	.oz.	.50	— .55	—
Cimicifugin	.oz.	—	— .100	—
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	.lb.	.32	— .36	—
Red	.lb.	.42	— .48	—
Yellow, Calisaya	.lb.	.45	— .50	—
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.	.oz.	.75	— .157	—
Bisulphite	.oz.	.60	— .110	—
Hydrobromide	.oz.	—	— .150	—
Hydrochloride	.oz.	—	— .137	—
Salicylate	.oz.	.60	— .70	—
Sulphate	.lb.	.75	— .110	—
Cinchonine, Alk., pure.	.oz.	.35	— .45	—
Bisulphite	.oz.	—	—	—
Hydrochloride	.oz.	—	— .35	—
Sulphate	.lb.	.25	— .35	—
Salicylate	.oz.	.44	— .48	—
Cinnabar	.lb.	1.80	— .200	—
Cinnamon, Ceylon	.lb.	.35	— .40	—
Powdered	.lb.	.42	— .47	—
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	.lb.	—	—	—
3-oz. bottle	.ea.	—	— .30	—
Civet	.oz.	2.75	— .300	—
Cloves, Zanzibar	.lb.	.22	— .24	—
Powdered, pure	.lb.	.26	— .28	—
Penang	.lb.	.42	— .46	—
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	.lb.	.43	— .48	—
Carboneate	.oz.	—	— .30	—
Chloride	.oz.	—	— .18	—
Nitrate	.oz.	—	— .15	—
Sulphate	.lb.	1.00	— .110	—
Cocaine, Alkaloid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	.oz.	6.00	— .630	—
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs.	.oz.	—	— .540	—
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials	.oz.	—	— .560	—
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	.oz.	1.00	— .110	—
Coca Leaves, Huancuco	.lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo	.lb.	.45	— .50	—
Cocculas Ind. (Fish Ber.)	.lb.	.15	— .20	—
Powdered	.lb.	.20	— .25	—
Cochineal, Honduras	.lb.	.85	— .95	—
Powdered	.lb.	.95	— .100	—

## **Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)**

Cocaine	oz.	9.75	-11.00	Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	-2.75	Powdered	lb.	.17	- .20
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.50	-10.00	Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	- .65	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	- .32
Nitrate	oz.	9.50	-10.00	Extra	lb.	1.50	-1.65	Ground	lb.	.32	- .34
Salicylate	oz.	-	- 8.50	Powdered	lb.	1.60	-1.90	Powdered	lb.	.34	- .36
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	- 8.50	Reeds	lb.	1.00	-1.15	Ginseng	lb.	7.50	- 8.50
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	- 9.00	Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	- -	.17	Glucoside	lb.	.68	- .12
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	- .20	Duotol	oz.	- -	1.50	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Blue	lb.	.14	- .19	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	- .40	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	lb.	.40	- .41
Colchicine, Amorph. 5 gr. v. gr.	lb.	-	- .17	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots.	lb.	-	-	and bbls. added	lb.	.41	- .42
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	- 2.10	Echinacea Root	lb.	.33	- .36	in cans	lb.	.41	- .42
Powdered	lb.	2.10	- 2.20	incl.	-	-10.00	Less	lb.	.50	- .55	
Seed	lb.	-	-	1-oz.	oz.	- -	Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot.	lb.	-	Nominal	
Powdered	lb.	-	-	Eikonen (developer), 16-oz. lb.	Nominal	- -	incl.	lb.	-	-	
Collodium, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	- .60	1-oz.	oz.	- -	1 oz.	oz.	-	.80	
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	-11.00	Elaterin	lb.	15 grs.	- -	Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	-	- .56	Elaterium	oz.	2.00	- 2.20	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	-	5.50
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	-	- 1.00	Elderberries	lb.	.25	- .30	Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	-	12.25
Coccygynth, select	lb.	.40	- .50	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	- .37	Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	- 3.40
Pulp	lb.	.80	- .85	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	- -	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	- 1.40	
Colombo Root	lb.	.24	- .30	Echinacea Root	lb.	.33	- .36	Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.50	- 5.80
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	- .30	Ground	lb.	.22	- .26	Powdered	lb.	.57	- 6.00
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	- .26	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	- .33	Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.32	- .34	Ground, pure	lb.	.30	- .35	Powdered	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	- .32	Powdered	lb.	.33	- .36	Grindel Robusta Herb	lb.	.27	- .32
Seed	lb.	.25	- .30	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	.90	- 1.00	Powdered	lb.	.30	- .40
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.72	- .78	Ergot, Russia	lb.	1.00	- 1.05	Squarrosa	lb.	.35	- .45
Para	lb.	.70	- .75	Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	- -	Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	- .55	
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	- 1.15	Ergotole	oz.	- -	Powdered	lb.	.03	.06	
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	- .75	Erythroxylon (Resinoid)	oz.	- -	Wood rasped	lb.	1.50	- 1.60	
Arsenate	oz.	-	- .15	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	- -	Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.25	- 2.35	
Arsenite	oz.	-	- .12	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	- -	Phosphate	oz.	- -	1.75	
Carbonate	lb.	.45	- .60	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	- -	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	-	1.60	
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.65	- .70	Sulphate	oz.	- -	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	-	1.34	
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4 oz.	lb.	-	- .15	Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.	ea.	- -	Guaiacina	oz.	-	1.75	
Hydroxide	lb.	-	- 2.00	Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	- .70	Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Iodide	oz.	.46	- .50	Chloric	lb.	.60	- .80	Powdered	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	-	- .65	Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	- 1.10	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	- .25
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	-	- .23	U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	- 36	Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	- .55	Washed	lb.	.32	- .37	Sheet	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Powdered	lb.	.55	- .60	Ethy Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	- .52	Helcosol	oz.	-	1.75
Suphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.12	- .15	Benzoate	lb.	- -	Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.21	- .30	
Bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12	Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube.	oz.	- -	Heliotropin	oz.	-	.32	
Less	lb.	.15	- .18	Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube.ea.	oz.	- -	Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.21	- .30	
Powdered	lb.	.16	- .20	Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube.	oz.	- -	Helmitol	lb.	.50	- .55	
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	- .04	Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	- -	Helminos Root	lb.	.15	- .18	
Coriander	lb.	.10	- .14	Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	- .14	Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.18	- .20
Powdered	lb.	.18	- .22	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	- .20	Powdered	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	lb.	-	-	Eudoxine	oz.	- -	Hemogallol	oz.	-	.80	
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	- .45	Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	- .45	Hemoglobin	oz.	-	.30
Coton, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	-	- 27.03	Euphorium	lb.	.28	- .32	Hemol	oz.	.80	- .85
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	- .25	Euphorine	oz.	.35	- .38	Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	.10
Powdered	lb.	.25	- .30	Euquinine	oz.	- -	Hempbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	-	-	
Couch Grass (Doggrass)	lb.	-	-	Eugenophen	oz.	- -	German	lb.	1.50	- 1.65	
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	- .23	Exalnine	oz.	- -	Powdered	lb.	1.58	- 1.68	
Coumarin	oz.	.75	- .80	Extract Male Fern	oz.	- -	Seed	lb.	-	.40	
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	- .29	Fennel Seed	lb.	.20	- .25	Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	- .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	- .35	Ferripyrrin (Hoechst)	oz.	- -	Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	-	.42	
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.42	- .50	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	- -	Heroin, Hydchl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	-	.42	
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.30	- .35	1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	- -	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.90	- 1.00	
Carbonate	oz.	-	- 1.30	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	- -	Hierba Picra	lb.	-	.35	
Phosphite	oz.	-	-	Less	lb.	.07	- .09	Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	-	.35
Valerate	oz.	-	- 1.50	Ground	lb.	.07	- .10	Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.36	- .40
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	- .65	Formaldehyde	lb.	.16	- .25	Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	- .26
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	- .65	Formosuiphite, 1-lb. c.b. inc.lb.	lb.	- -	Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	- .44	
Powdered	lb.	.70	- .78	¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	- -	Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	- .42	
Cudbear	lb.	.67	- .80	Fulle's Earth	lb.	.05	- .08	Honey, strained	lb.	.12	- .15
Culver's Root	lb.	.22	- .27	Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	- .10	Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	- .37
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	- .36	Gaduol	oz.	- -	Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	- .43	
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	-	-	Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	- .22	Horehound Leaves	lb.	.24	- .28
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	-	- 1.25	Powdered	lb.	.26	- .32	Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	- .25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.22	- .26	Galbanum, strained	lb.	.10	- .120	Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	-	2.50
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	- .35	Gambier	lb.	.20	- .30	Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	-	4.25
Root	lb.	.45	- .50	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.15	- .160	Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	-	5.00
Cut	lb.	.47	- .52	Garlic, on strings	string	.15	- .160	Hydrastine, Alk. C.P.	oz.	28.00	- 30.00
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.	oz.	.25	- .32	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	lb.	.28	- .30	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	- 30.00
Dermatol	oz.	.19	- .26	Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	- 1.10	Sulphate	oz.	28.00	- 30.00
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.10	- .14	Gold	lb.	- -	Hydrastin, Hydrochloride,	5 gr. v.	ea.	-	.55
White	lb.	.12	- .17	Silver	lb.	1.05	- 1.10	Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	-	.80
Dextro-quinine	oz.	-	- .37	Gelseimin (Resinoid)	oz.	- -	Hydroquinone	1 lb. cans or car-	lb.	-	.50
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	-	-	Gelsemine, C. P., crystals, Ger.	oz.	- -	tions incl.	lb.	5.00	- 5.50	
1 oz.	oz.	-	- .80	Gelsemium	oz.	- -	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol. Medicinal	lb.	.18	- .25	
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	-	- 2.50	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	- .22	
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	-	- .80	Gelosemin	oz.	- -	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.	ea.	.32	- .37	
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea.	-	- 1.70	Gelsemin	oz.	- -	Hyoscynamine (Resinoid)	oz.	-	3.00	
Digitalin, eighth	oz.	-	- 1.70	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	Hyoscynamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	-	3.75	
Digitalin, eightths	oz.	11.00	- 16.00	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	Crystal, white	gr.	.30	- .35	
15 gr. vials	oz.	.70	- .75	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	- .20	
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	-	-	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	Hypnone	oz.	-	2.15	
German	lb.	1.00	- 1.10	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	Hulgolum (Colloidal Mer'y).	oz.	-	.85	
Powdered	lb.	1.10	- 1.20	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	- .20	
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.70	- .80	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	Ichththalbin	oz.	-	-	
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	-	- 2.00	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.	do	-	1.05	
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	-	-	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	-	-	-	-	
1 oz.	oz.	-	- .37	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	-	-	-	-	
Dionin	oz.	-	- 10.00	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	-	-	-	-	
Diuretin	oz.	-	- 1.75	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	-	-	-	-	
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	- 1.75	Gelseminine	oz.	- -	-	-	-	-	

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ichthyl	lb.	20.00	-21.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	.30
Indigo Bengal, true	oz.	3.60	-4.50
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	.56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	.45
Uure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	.60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	5.00	5.55
Monobromide	oz.	—	.50
Monochloride	oz.	—	.75
Trichloride	oz.	—	.95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	6.55	7.05
Deodorized	oz.	.70	.90
Iodal	oz.	—	—
Iodothyrine, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials	oz.	—	3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.00	2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.25	2.50
Rio	lb.	4.20	4.50
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	.25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	—	.60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	.16
Benzzoate	oz.	.40	.50
Bromide	oz.	.25	.30
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	.40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	.95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	.90
and Quin, Cit. U.S.P.	lb.	—	—
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	3.70
Quin. & Strichnine	lb.	3.75	4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	4.60
Hypophosphate	lb.	1.75	1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	.40
Syrup	lb.	.40	.45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	.30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.18	.20
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	—	.18
Red, Saccharated	—	—	.45
Peprnitron	lb.	—	3.00
Ph'phate, gran. lb. bts.	lb.	.85	.90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	.90
Precipitated, 1 lb. bts.	lb.	.35	.40
Protocarb. (Valley's M)	lb.	.30	.40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	.90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	.90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	.30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	.35
Solution	lb.	.09	.15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	.33
Solution (Mensel's)	lb.	.12	.15
Slph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.	lb.	2.20	2.50
Cryst. pure	lb.	.08	.12
Dried	lb.	.15	.18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	.90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.90	1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	.23
Valerate	oz.	.40	.53
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.50	6.75
American	lb.	.90	1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	.35
Jaip Root selected	lb.	.20	.26
Powdered	lb.	.26	.28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	.25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	.12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	.35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	.80
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	.12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	2.20
Purified	lb.	—	—
Kaolin	lb.	.07	.09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	.30
Kino	lb.	.62	.75
Powdered	lb.	.72	.80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.23	.27
Powdered	lb.	.28	.32
Koussu powdered	lb.	.65	.75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	.47
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.	—	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—
"Leibreich"	lb.	—	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	.70
Anhydrous	lb.	—	1.00
(See also Adeps Lanae)	—	—	—
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	.36
Powdered	lb.	.40	.44
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	.30
Extra	lb.	.32	.40
Hand picked	lb.	—	—
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	.25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.50	.55
Chloride	lb.	.75	.85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	.38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	.40
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	.25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	.50
Lecithin	oz.	—	2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	.15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	.20
Ground	lb.	.20	.25
Lenigal	oz.	—	1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	4.00
Licoice, Coric	lb.	.45	.50
Mass	lb.	.44	.49
Powdered	lb.	.56	.65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	.80
Powdered	lb.	.60	.85
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.25	.28
Lilacine	oz.	.75	.90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.07	.10
Assort., 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	.12	.16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	.50
Litharge	lb.	.11	.15
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	.25
Benzzoate	lb.	14.50	15.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	.25
Bromide	lb.	8.50	8.80
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	1.50
Chloride	oz.	—	.24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—
Iodide	oz.	—	.58
Salicylate	lb.	5.90	6.60
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	2.00
Lodestone	lb.	.40	.45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	.20
Powdered	lb.	.42	.47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	2.00
Lodestone	lb.	.40	.45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	.20
Lovage Root, sel. white	lb.	.90	1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	.70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.75	3.10
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	.80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35	.50
Powdered	lb.	.85	.90
Magnesium, Benzooate	oz.	—	.45
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.24	.28
2 oz.	lb.	.25	.30
Powdered	lb.	.14	.22
Ponderous	lb.	.80	.85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	.33
Hypophosphate, pure	lb.	1.75	1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	.42
Lactate	oz.	—	.23
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	.65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	.95
Nitrate	lb.	—	.40
Peroxide	lb.	—	2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	.08
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	3.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.03	.05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	.25
Dried	lb.	.20	.30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	—
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	.50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.18	.22
Powdered	lb.	.23	.26
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	.40
Carbonate, cryst. med.	oz.	—	.10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.50	.75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	.36
Hypophosphate	lb.	1.90	2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	.42
Lactate	oz.	—	.25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	.30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	.65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	.65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.45	1.55
Small	lb.	.95	1.00
Sorts	lb.	.50	.60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.23	.30
Mastic	lb.	.55	.60
Matio leaves	lb.	.45	.50
Menomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.65	3.90
Mercury	lb.	1.20	1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.75	1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	.60
Cyanide	lb.	1.40	1.55
Chloride, Mild (cal'ly)	lb.	4.25	4.45
Iodide, green, Proff.	lb.	4.35	4.55
Red (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	—	.30
Nitrate	oz.	—	—
Yellow	oz.	—	.25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	2.00
Salicylate	oz.	.36	.40
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	—	—
Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	cussion	.65	.79
Mesotan (25 oz. 42)	oz.	—	.4
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	—
1-oz.	oz.	—	—
Methylene Blue	oz.	—	1.00
Metol (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	.08	.14
Millet Seed	lb.	—	—
German	lb.	—	—
Morphine, Acet. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	lb.	7.70	7.85
Alkaloid, pure, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	lb.	7.70	7.85
Hydrobromide, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	lb.	6.40	6.60
Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	lb.	6.40	6.60
Meconate	oz.	—	8.75
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	lb.	6.30	6.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vial	lb.	6.40	6.60
Valerate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	lb.	6.50	6.60
Mullen, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	.50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	.23
Ground	lb.	.22	.24
White	lb.	.35	.40
Ground	lb.	—	—
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	.60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	.40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.08	.14
Naphthol, Alpha	lb.	—	4.00
Beta, Resubm.	lb.	—	4.00
Beta, Benzooate	oz.	—	.65
Narcotine, pure $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	ca.	—	.25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol)	lb.	—	—
1-oz.	oz.	—	.30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	.21
Acetate	oz.	—	.17
Bromide	oz.	—	.50
Chloride	oz.	—	1.30
Iodide	oz.	—	1.70
Sulphate	oz.	—	.27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	—	1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	.90
Tablets, 100s	—	—	1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	3.25
Hydroch (Hoechst, 5 gram vials)	ea.	—	.75
Nutgalls	lb.	.40	.72
Powdered	lb.	.44	.77
Nutmegs	lb.	.35	.40
Extra large	lb.	.42	.46
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	.16
Powdered	lb.	.18	.22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.60	1.70
Bergamot	lb.	5.75	6.00
Birch Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	.60
Refined	lb.	1.00	1.15
Cade	lb.	.65	.75
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	1.10
Camphor	lb.	.25	.30
Capsicum	oz.	—	.50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.35	1.75
Castor, American	lb.	.95	1.10
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.15	.23
Wood	lb.	.28	.35
Celery	oz.	.85	.95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.90	2.25
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	.75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	1.60
Citronella	lb.	1.10	1.25
Ceylon	lb.	.62	.73
Cloves	lb.	1.50	1.60
Copra	lb.	.20	.25
Cod Liver, Newf'ld	gal.	3.50	4.00
Norwegian	gal.	5.50	5.90
Bbls.	ea.	145.00	165.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	ea.	76.00	85.00

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Oil, Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Coriander.....oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ....gal.	.95	— 1.05
Croton.....lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb.....lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin.....lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill.....oz.	.40	— .45
Eriogon, true.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus.....lb.	.80	— 1.20
Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, Crude.....gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, pure.....lb.	.80	— .85
Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l.....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Turkish.....lb.	—	—
Ginger.....oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	2.65	— 2.75
Sylvester's.....doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock.....lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane.....lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries.....lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Wood.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard.....gal.	.95	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham.....oz.	—	—
Flowers.....lb.	4.50	— 5.25
Garden, French.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Spike.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Lemongrass.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed.....lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled.....gal.	.76	— .88
Raw.....gal.	.75	— .87
Lobelia.....oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed.....lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal.....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Mustard, artificial.....lb.	21.00	— 22.00
Essential.....oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane.....lb.	.36	— .42
Musk.....oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot.....gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best.....oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra.....oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga.....gal.	1.20	— 1.40
Pompeian.....gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter.....lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Sweet.....lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Origanum.....lb.	.35	— .90
Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.22	— .24
Kernel.....lb.	.20	— .22
Paraffin, Domestic.....gal.	—	— 1.25
Light.....gal.	—	—
Patchouli.....oz.	1.35	— 1.40
Russian.....gal.	—	— 3.00
Peach Kernels.....lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut.....gal.	.90	— 1.10
Pennyroyal.....lb.	1.55	— 2.00
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.).....lb.	—	— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.....lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Hotchkiss.....lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Western.....lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Petit Grain.....oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta.....lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles.....lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed.....gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Rhodinol.....oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium.....oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanik.....oz.	16.00	— 18.00
Artificial.....oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste.....lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin.....gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure.....oz.	.40	— .50
Sage.....oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co. ....gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Sandalwood, English.....lb.	8.30	— 8.50
Sandalwood, W. I. ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras.....lb.	.89	— .90
Savin.....lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Spearmint, pure.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Sperm, winter, blchd.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce.....lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P. ....gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial.....lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1.....lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale.....gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light.....lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen.....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Synthetic.....lb.	2.40	— 2.55
Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60
W'mwood, Amer., good.....lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Ylang Ylang, true.....oz.	—	— 6.00
Ointment Citrine.....lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine.....lb.	—	— 1.00
Mercurial, $\frac{1}{2}$ mercury.....lb.	.95	— 1.05
—3 Mercury.....lb.	.75	— .85
Zinc Oxide.....lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural).....lb.	11.20	— 11.50
Granulated.....lb.	12.50	— 12.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl. ....lb.	—	— Nominal
1-oz. ....lb.	—	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes....set	—	— .50
Ovaraden.....oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariain.....oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgal, purified, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. ....v.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P. ....oz.	.20	— .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian.....lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin .....lb.	.11	— .15
Paraform .....oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochlor- ide), 1-oz. c.v. incl. ....oz.	—	— .75
Pareira Brava Root.....lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green.....lb.	.35	— .44
Parsley Seed.....lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves.....lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. ....v.	—	— 1.75
Pellitory Root.....lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb.....lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift. ....lb.	.21	— .23
White .....lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ. ....lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, oza. ....lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries.....lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white....lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer).....oz.	—	— 2.07
Pheno-bromate.....oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth.....oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein.....oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous.....lb.	1.15	— 1.75
Photol .....lb.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb.....lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure.....gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate .....gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true.....lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine .....oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin .....oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine .....oz.	—	— 4.25
Pipsissewa Leaves.....lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy .....lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined.....bbl.	2.20	— 2.30
True, dentist's, sifted.....bbl.	—	— 2.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15 gr. vials.....ea.	1.00	— 1.10
Platinite Potassium Chlor, 15 gr. vials.....ea.	1.20	— 1.35
Pleurisy Root.....lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P. ....oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin).....lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries .....lb.	.20	— .22
Root .....lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered .....lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads .....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed, blue (Maw) .....lb.	.34	— .40
White .....lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks .....lb.	.75	— 2.20
Potassium Acetate .....lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Arsenate .....oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite .....oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate .....oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate .....lb.	.55	— .60
Bicarbonate .....lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Bisulphate, cryst. ....lb.	—	— .80
C. P. ....lb.	—	— 1.00
Bisulphite .....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Borate .....lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Potassium Bromide .....lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Carbonate (Pearl Ash) .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
C. P. ....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Refined (Sal Tartar) .....lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Chlorate .....lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered .....lb.	.56	— .61
Chloride, C.P. ....lb.	.75	— 1.00
Citrate .....lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Cyanide .....lb.	.80	— 1.25
Fluoride .....lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite .....lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide .....lb.	4.05	— 4.30
Iodate .....oz.	—	— .60
Lactate, 75-80 p.c. ....lb.	—	— 2.50
Lactophosphate .....oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9. lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Nitrate .....lb.	.30	— .45
Powdered .....lb.	.29	— .34
C. P. ....lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate .....lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Pure, Powdered .....lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Phenosulphonate .....oz.	—	— .32
Prussiate, red .....lb.	4.00	— 5.25
Yellow .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lactophosphate .....oz.	.20	— .25
Salicylate .....oz.	.30	— .35
C. P. ....lb.	.90	— 1.15
Sulphate .....lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Sulphide .....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Tartrate, Powdered (Solu- ble Tartar) .....lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark .....lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered .....lb.	.32	— .37
Berries .....lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol .....oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb .....lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed .....lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue .....oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine .....oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10 .....lb.	6.00	— 10.00
Quassia, rasped .....lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered .....lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark .....lb.	.60	— .65
Queen of Meadow Leaves .....lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed .....lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst. ....oz.	1.47	— 1.62
Sulph. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinine, Alkaloid .....oz.	—	— 1.25
Acetate .....oz.	—	— 1.35
Binuride .....oz.	—	— 1.30
Arsenate .....oz.	—	— 1.22
Arsenite .....oz.	—	— 1.23
Benzolate .....oz.	.72	— .85
Carbolate .....oz.	—	— 1.30
Citrate .....oz.	—	— 1.20
Glycerophosphate .....oz.	—	— 1.62
Hydrobromide .....oz.	—	— 1.45
Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	— 1.25
Hypophosphite .....oz.	—	— 1.20
Phenolsulphonate .....oz.	—	— 1.10
Phosphate .....oz.	—	— 1.20
Lactate .....oz.	—	— 1.40
Salicylate .....oz.	—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins .....oz.	.70	— .72
5-oz. cans .....oz.	.72	— .75
1-oz. cans .....oz.	.80	— .85
Valerate .....lb.	—	— 1.20
Rape Seed, English .....lb.	.12	— .14
German .....lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried .....lb.	.45	— .50
Red Saunders .....lb.	.14	— .16
Rennet, powder .....oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common .....lb.	.06	— .08
Good, strained, per 280 lbs .....lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Powdered .....lb.	.11	— .16
Resor-Bisnol .....oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white .....oz.	1.65	— 1.75
Rhamin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhatany Root .....lb.	.50	— .55
Rhodol (Developer) 1-lb. bottles incl. ....lb.	—	—
1-oz. ....lb.	—	— oz.
Rhubarb, Canton .....lb.	.44	— .50
Clippings .....lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered .....lb.	.35	— .95
Rochelle Salt .....lb.	.36	— .42
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl. ....lb.	—	— 2.25
3-oz. bottle incl. ....ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale .....lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers .....lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone .....lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide .....oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v. ....ca.	2.00	— 2.25

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Saccharin	lb. 23.00	-24.00	Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb. .10	- .12	Theophorin	oz. —	.75
Saffron, Amer. (Safflower)	lb. 2.00	-2.20	Pure, cryst.	lb. .10	- .14	Thiosinamine	lb. —	-10.00
Spanish, true Valencia	lb. 11.25	-11.50	Recrystallized	lb. .13	- .16	1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz. —	.70
Sage Leaves	lb. .18	- .60	Dried	lb. .24	- .45	Thiocarbamide	oz. —	1.60
Domestic	lb. .55	- .65	Phosphomolybdate	oz. .45	- .50	Thiocol	oz. —	28
St. John's Bread	lb. .12	- .15	Salicylate	lb. 2.75	- 3.00	Thyme herb	lb. 22	- 13.75
Salicin	oz. .75	- .90	From Oil Wintergreen	lb. 4.75	- 5.50	Iodide, U. S. P.	lb. 12.00	- 13.20
Saliformin	oz. —	- 1.00	Silicate, dry	lb. .12	- .20	Thyroids	lb. —	-12.00
Salipyrin	oz. —	- .80	Liquid	lb. .04	- .08	Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb. .60	- .65
Salol	lb. 4.25	- 4.75	Silicofluoride	oz. —	- .15	With leaves	lb. .55	- .60
Salophen	oz. —	- 1.00	Succinate	lb. —	- 4.75	Tin, Chloride, pure	lb. —	1.00
Salouquine	oz. —	- 1.25	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb. .04	- .05	Oxide pure	lb. .65	- .70
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)	lb. —	—	Pure cryst.	lb. .08	- .12	Toluene	lb. —	1.25
Sandalwood	lb. .20	- .25	Dry	lb. .08	- .12	Tolypyrrin	oz. —	1.25
Ground	lb. .25	- .30	Sulphide	lb. .30	- .35	Tomentilla Root	lb. .40	- .50
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb. .40	- .50	Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb. .24	- .27	Triphenin	oz. —	.50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz. —	- 1.00	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb. 1.00	- 1.60	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb. 2.90	- 3.00
Santonin	oz. 2.65	- 2.90	Valerate	oz. —	- .75	Aleppo, No. 1	lb. 2.50	- 2.60
Saponin crude	lb. —	- 4.00	and Potassium Tartrate	lb. —	—	Powdered	lb. 2.60	- 2.70
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb. .52	- .58	(Rochelle Salt)	lb. .37	- .42	Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz. .45	- .50
Mexican cut	lb. .18	- .22	Sparteine Sulph	oz. —	- 4.00	Venice	lb. 2.75	- 3.25
Powdered	lb. .22	- .26	Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb. .34	- .38	Artificial	lb. .18	- .20
Sassafras, Pith	oz. .18	- .20	Spermaceti, cakes	lb. .36	- .38	Turkey Corn Root	lb. .85	- 1.00
Bark	lb. .20	- .26	Spikenard Root	lb. .25	- .35	Turmeric, powdered	lb. .16	- .20
Satrapol	oz. —	- .40	Starch, iodized	lb. —	- 4.20	Unicorn Root, true	lb. .25	- .33
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb. .18	- .20	Spruce Gum	lb. 1.00	- 1.10	False	lb. .42	- .46
Scammony, Resin	oz. .25	- .30	Extra	lb. 1.50	- 1.65	Uran. Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz. —	- .45
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l oz.	—	- 1.50	Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb. .56	- .64	1 lb.	lb. —	6.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide,	15 gr. vial	ea. 3.50	Aromatic	lb. .50	- .55	Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz. —	- .45
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea. .75	- 1.00	Ether comp.	lb. —	- 1.80	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb. —	5.75
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz. —	- 1.50	Spirits Turpentine	gal. .50	- .62	1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz. —	- .45
Senega Root	lb. .56	- .66	Squawvine Root	lb. .46	- .58	Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz. —	- .50
Seidilt Mixture	lb. .27½	- .32	Squill Root, white	lb. .24	- .28	Uva Ursi	lb. .15	- .20
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb. .75	- .90	Starch, iodized	lb. .25	- .35	Valerian Root, English	lb. .85	- .90
Powdered	lb. .60	- .65	Stavesacre, seed	lb. .58	- .65	Powdered	lb. .95	- 1.00
Tinnevelly, select	lb. .40	- .50	Stillingia Root	lb. .17	- .20	German	lb. .80	- .90
Senna Pods	lb. .55	- .65	Powdered	lb. .23	- .26	Powdered	lb. .85	- .95
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb. —	—	Storax, liquid	lb. 1.15	- 1.35	Vanillin	oz. .70	- .80
3-oz.	oz. —	—	Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz. —	- 9.00	Veratrine	oz. —	- 2.40
Sepia, True	oz. —	- .45	Stramonium Leaves	lb. .30	- .35	Sulphate	oz. —	- 2.50
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb. .50	- .55	Powdered	lb. .36	- .40	Veratrum Viride, Root	lb. .15	- .20
Silver, Chloride	oz. .73	- .80	Pressed, ozs.	lb. .38	- .45	Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb. .45	- .50
Citrate	oz. —	- 1.15	Seed	lb. .20	- .22	Veronal	oz. —	—
Cyanide	oz. 1.04	- 1.10	Powdered	lb. .25	- .28	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube —	- .45
Iodide	oz. —	- 1.19	Strontium Acetate	oz. .10	- .12	100s	—	—
Lactate	oz. —	- 1.00	Bromide	lb. 1.00	- 1.10	Vervain Root	lb. .30	- .40
Nitrate, cryst.	oz. .46	- .48	Carbonate	lb. .55	- .60	Violet Flowers	lb. 1.25	- 1.35
Fused Cones	oz. .49	- .51	Chloride	lb. .55	- .80	Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb. .45	- .50
Nucleinate	oz. .60	- .65	Iodide	oz. .40	- .45	Bark of Tree	lb. .25	- .35
Oxide	oz. 1.05	- 1.10	Lactate	oz. .15	- .20	Walnut Leaves	lb. .20	- .30
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb. .24	- .30	Nitrate, dry	lb. .45	- .55	Water Pepper	lb. .20	- .25
Skullcap Leaves	lb. .32	- .40	Granular C. P.	lb. .80	- .85	Wax, Bay	lb. .28	- .32
Powdered	lb. .29	- .34	Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb. 2.75	- 3.00	Bees, yellow	lb. .42	- .50
Skunk Cabbage	lb. .20	- .25	Salicylate	lb. 3.15	- 3.25	Carnauba, No 1	lb. .50	- .60
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz. —	- 3.00	Green	lb. 2.50	- 2.75	Japan	lb. .20	- .24
Snakeroot, Canada	lb. .35	- .50	Powdered	—	—	White Hellebore, Root	lb. .23	- .28
Soap, Castile, green	lb. .16	- .17	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.	oz. 1.90	- 2.00	Powdered	lb. .26	- .30
Mottled, genuine	lb. .15	- .17	Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v. oz.	oz. 1.70	- 1.80	White Pine Bark	lb. .15	- .20
White, Conti's	lb. .18	- .20	Arsenate	oz. —	- 2.00	Whiting	lb. .04	- .05
Soap, soft, green	lb. —	- .25	Arsenite	oz. —	- 2.00	Wild Cherry Bark	lb. .12	- .16
Soap, Tree Bark, whole	lb. .12	- .16	Glycerophosphate, ½ oz. v. oz.	oz. —	- 3.05	Ground	lb. .14	- .18
Cut	lb. .20	- .24	Hypophosphite	oz. —	- 2.25	Willow Bark, black	lb. —	- .18
Powdered	lb. .18	- .24	Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz. 1.95	White	lb. —	- .25	
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb. .30	- .40	Phosphate	oz. —	- 2.05	Wintergreen Leaves	lb. .20	- .26
Sodium, Acetate	lb. .18	- .22	Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz. 1.65	Winter's Bark	lb. .65	- .75	
Arsenate	lb. .25	- .60	Sublimine, S. & G.	oz. .50	—	Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal. .70	- .80
Arsenite, pure	lb. .65	- .75	Sugar of Milk, pow'd.	lb. .23	- .25	Barrels	gal. .55	- .65
Benzoate	lb. 6.30	- 6.80	1-lb. cartons	lb. .23	- .28	Witch Hazel Leaves	lb. .15	- .20
Bichromate	lb. .55	- .60	Sulfonf. Bayer	oz. .135	—	Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb. .16	- .18
C.P., powdered	oz. .08	- .10	L. & F.	oz. —	—	Levant (Santonica)	lb. 1.15	- 1.25
Bitartrate	lb. .80	- .90	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb. 15.00	- 16.00	Wormwood Herb	lb. .25	- .30
Bromide	lb. .85	- 1.05	Sulphonethylmeth., U.S.P.	lb. 16.50	- 17.00	Xeroform	lb. —	—
Cacodylate	oz. 4.00	- 4.40	Sulphothylol	lb. —	—	Yellow Dock Root	lb. .16	- .22
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs. 1.50	- 1.75	Sulphothylol	lb. —	—	Zinc. Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb. .50	- .70
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb. .13	- .19	Sulphur Chlocide	lb. —	—	Benzoate	oz. .40	- .60
Dried purified	lb. .16	- .18	Iodide	oz. .35	—	Bromide	lb. .35	- .40
Granulated	lb. .02½	- .04	Flowers	lb. .04	- .08	Chloride, fused	lb. .40	- 1.00
Chlorate	lb. .60	- .85	Lac, precipitated	lb. .48	- .53	Granulated	lb. .35	- .55
Chloride, C. P.	lb. .15	- .18	Roll	lb. .03	- .06	Iodide	oz. .37	- .44
Cinnamate	oz. .35	- .40	Washed	lb. .09	- .12	Metallic C. P.	lb. .45	- .50
Citrate	lb. .75	- .85	Sumac bark	lb. .12	- .16	Gran, free from As.	lb. .60	- 1.60
Cyanide	lb. .40	- .55	Summer Savory Leaves	lb. .35	- .40	Hypophosphite	oz. .22	- .25
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz. .18	- .22	Sunflower Seeds	lb. .08	- .12	Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb. .35	- .60
Hypophosphite	lb. 1.00	- 1.20	Talcum, powdered	lb. .04	- .06	Eng. Hubbuck's	lb. .50	- .55
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb. .04	- .06	Purified	lb. .16	- .20	Peroxide	lb. —	3.25
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb. .02½	- .03	Tamarins	kegs 2.75	- 3.00	Phenate	oz. —	—
Granular	lb. .02½	- .06	Tannalbin	oz. —	- .85	Phenosulphonate	lb. 1.15	- 1.25
Iodide (oz. 37-45)	lb. 5.15	- 5.75	Tannoform	oz. —	- .50	Permanganate	oz. —	- .45
Lactophosphate	oz. .14	- .18	Tar, Barbados	oz. .60	- .70	Phosphide	oz. .50	- .75
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9. lb.	—	.70	No. Carolina, pt. cans.	doz. .65	- .80	Phosphate	lb. —	2.00
Nitrate	lb. .17	- .30	Tartar Emetic	lb. .65	- .80	Salicylate	oz. —	—
Nitrite	lb. —	- 1.00	Terebene (Optic, inact.)	lb. .65	- .75	Stearate	lb. —	.60
Oxalate	lb. 1.25	- 1.50	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb. .65	- .70	Sulphate, crystals	lb. .08	- .10
Perborate	lb. .55	- .60	Terpinol	lb. —	- 2.00	C.P.	lb. .18	.25
Permanganate, techn.	lb. .40	- .50	Thalline sulphate	oz. —	- 2.75	Valerate	lb. 6.50	- 7.00
Phenolsulphonate	lb. 1.10	- 1.25	Theocin	oz. —	- 2.70	Oz. .45	—	.50

## Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from

August 14 to August 21, 1916, inclusive

- ACID, ACETIC—6,190 lbs., \$1.173, Cuba; 29,664 lbs., \$5.108, Brazil; 550 lbs., \$163, Chile; 1,550 lbs., \$275, Australia; 400 lbs., \$106, Panama; 220 lbs., 273, Brazil; 1,000 lbs., \$315, Chile; 700 lbs., \$140, Colombia; 169 lbs., \$25, Venezuela.
- ACID BORIC—1,200 lbs., \$329, Norway; 3,101 lbs., \$364, Cuba; 220 lbs., \$40, Brazil; 151,200 lbs., \$20,759, England; 495 lbs., \$95, Panama; 528 lbs., \$93, Brazil; 50 lbs., \$8, Colombia; 200 lbs., \$33, Venezuela.
- ACID, CARBOLIC—122 lbs., \$93, Cuba; 4,110 lbs., \$3,165, Spain; 70 lbs., \$52, Cuba; 340 lbs., \$340, Brazil; 999 lbs., \$680, Russia in Europe; 5 lbs., \$7, Panama; 290 lbs., \$201, Brazil; 6 lbs., \$6, Ecuador; 18 lbs., \$8, Venezuela; 30 lbs., \$30, Netherlands; 33 lbs., \$24, Brazil.
- ACID, CITRIC—425 lbs., \$299, Norway; 330 lbs., \$231, Cuba; 1,120 lbs., \$748, Chile; 4,500 lbs., \$3,105, Netherlands; 40 lbs., \$38, Guatemala; 62 lbs., \$45, Nicaragua; 25 lbs., \$19, Newfoundland; 1,376 lbs., \$922, Brazil; 112 lbs., \$84, Venezuela.
- ACID, LACTIC—1,370 lbs., \$1,091, England.
- ACID, MURIATIC—35,328 lbs., \$537, Cuba; 560 lbs., \$41, Brazil; 1,001 lbs., \$64, Chile; 2,250 lbs., \$56, Venezuela; 44 lbs., \$9, Brazil; 1,188 lbs., \$90, Chile; 35 lbs., \$7, Colombia; 443 lbs., \$36, Venezuela.
- ACID, OXALIC—2,275 lbs., \$1,400, France; 300 lbs., \$174, Panama.
- ACID, PHOSPHORIC—910 lbs., \$310, Australia; 285 lbs., \$213, Brazil.
- ACID PYROGALLIC—188 lbs., \$445, Spain; 112 lbs., \$275, England.
- ACID, SALICYLIC—110 lbs., \$147, Brazil; 7,590 lbs., \$32,450, Italy; 3,360 lbs., \$9,240, England.
- ACID, SULPHURIC—2,110 lbs., \$114, Cuba; 1,550 lbs., \$42, Trinidad; 20 lbs., \$5, Cuba; 1,695 lbs., \$104, Brazil; 32,917 lbs., \$1,317, British Guiana; 3,560 lbs., \$172, British South Africa; 7,000 lbs., \$350, Panama; 16,407 lbs., \$604, Barbados; 4,750 lbs., \$131, Jamaica; 3,040 lbs., \$132, British West Indies; 13,300 lbs., \$574, French West Indies; 1,083 lbs., \$48, Brazil; 918 lbs., \$68, Chile; 284 lbs., \$1,006, British Guiana; 245 lbs., \$8, Venezuela.
- ACID, TARTARIC—1,235 lbs., \$713, Cuba; 4,464 lbs., \$3,024, Cuba; 120 lbs., \$100, Brazil; 60 lbs., \$38, Guatemala; 100 lbs., \$90, Panama; 2,113 lbs., \$1,374, Cuba; 500 lbs., \$366, Brazil; 112 lbs., \$77, Colombia; 110 lbs., \$80, Ecuador.
- ALCOHOL—50 gals., \$32, British West Indies; 174,42 gals., \$101,390, France.
- ALCOHOL, WOOD—3,334 gals., \$2,870, France; 20 gals., \$17, Chile; 25 gals., \$17, British West Indies.
- AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—\$3,000, Russia in Europe; \$260, Cuba; \$199, Brazil; \$46, Venezuela; \$1,773, New Zealand.
- AMMONIA, AQUA—\$1, Chile; \$156, Brazil; \$7, Venezuela; \$71, Siam.
- AMMONIAC, SAL—227 lbs., \$18, British West Indies.
- AMMONIUM NITRATE—\$12,937, France; \$9, Newfoundland; \$514, Chile.
- AMMONIUM SULPHATE—\$895, Dutch Guiana.
- ARSENIC—\$681, Brazil.
- BALSAMS—\$85, Norway; \$1,760, England.
- BARIUM CHLORIDE—\$4 Chile.
- BARK EXTRACTS—\$2,260, England; \$240, Chile.
- BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—\$259, Spain; \$297, Philippine Islands.
- BORAX—\$245, Cuba; \$872, Chile; \$7, Peru; \$20, Brazil; \$28, Colombia; \$28, Peru.
- CADMUM—\$13, Brazil.
- CALCIUM CARBIDE—41,000 lbs., \$10,700, Cuba; 1,000 lbs., \$39, Trinidad; 44,000 lbs., \$1,140, Cuba; 154,355 lbs., \$4,200, Chile; 1,100 lbs., \$33, Venezuela; 12,100 lbs., \$363, Guatemala; 3,000 lbs., \$132, Nicaragua; 4,000 lbs., \$136, Jamaica; 84,000 lbs., \$2,180, Cuba;
- 500 lbs., \$24, French West Indies; 2,498 lbs., \$67, Brazil; 27,909 lbs., \$935, Venezuela; 11,200 lbs., \$30, Australia.
- CHLORAL HYDRATE—\$78, Chile.
- CHLOROFORM—\$150, Cuba; \$14, Chile; \$30, Cuba; \$182, Brazil; \$79, British India; \$2,410, France; \$29, Italy; \$10, Panama; \$114, Barbados; \$24, Brazil; \$23, Peru; \$206, Philippine Islands.
- COCOA BUTTER—\$924, Chile; \$4,550, Australia.
- COPPER SULPHATE—309,717 lbs., \$33,077, Brazil; 2,250 lbs., \$270, French West Indies; 50 lbs., \$10, Colombia.
- CREAM OF TARTAR—\$67, Colombia; \$915, Philippine Islands.
- CREOSOTE OIL—\$26, Trinidad; \$99, Cuba; \$440, Philippine Islands.
- DEXTRINE—\$400 lbs., \$70, Chile; 110 lbs., \$5, Brazil; 1,250 lbs., \$102, British India; 14,272 lbs., \$1,866, Australia.
- DYES AND DYESTUFFS—\$60, Cuba; \$66, Chile; \$160, British India; \$3,64, Spain; \$1,647, England; \$120, Trinidad; \$50, British West Indies; \$17,271, Brazil; \$5,024, Chile; \$300, Peru; \$2,000, British India; \$975, Australia; \$144, British South Africa; \$60, France; \$5,025, Italy; \$846, Netherlands; \$13,934, Spain; \$523, Brazil; \$75, Colombia; \$425, Uruguay; \$21, Venezuela; \$3,680, British India.
- DYEWOOD EXTRACT—\$4,301, Netherlands; \$6,786, Brazil; \$153, Chile; \$140, Uruguay; \$1,535, Australia; \$2,150, France; \$2,100, Italy; \$7,316, Russia in Europe; \$3,073, Panama; \$16, Cuba, \$1,288, Brazil; \$59, Venezuela.
- EPSOM SALTS—180 lbs., \$23, Bermuda; 202 lbs., \$10, Guatemala; 112 lbs., \$4, British West Indies; 8,725 lbs., \$264, Brazil; 327 lbs., \$10, Colombia; 1,000 lbs., \$40, Venezuela.
- ETHER—\$29, Cuba; \$163, Cuba; \$108, Italy; \$18, Guatemala; \$170, Brazil; \$254, Chile; \$71, Colombia; \$1,253, Philippine Islands.
- ETHER, SULPHURIC—\$14, Chile; \$280, Cuba; \$84, Brazil; \$10, Brazil.
- FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$67, Bermuda; \$97, Trinidad; \$165, British West Indies; \$289, Cuba; \$115, Brazil; \$161, Chile; \$20, Dutch Guiana; \$50, Peru.
- FORMALDEHYDE—3,966 lbs., \$3,674, Russia in Europe; 64 lbs., \$16, Brazil; 165 lbs., \$15, Chile; \$4,409 lbs., \$566, Australia; 2,856 lbs., \$300, England; 1,800 lbs., \$190, British West Indies; 4,450 lbs., \$585, French West Indies.
- GLYCERIN—1,300 lbs., \$748, Cuba; 880 lbs., \$512, Chile; 8,960 lbs., \$3,136, England; 186 lbs., \$90, Trinidad; 10 lbs., \$6, British West Indies; 633 lbs., \$275, Chile; 10 lbs., \$6, Salvador; 300 lbs., \$264, Chile; 418 lbs., \$256, Colombia; 600 lbs., \$500, Siam.
- GLUCOSE—692 lbs., \$18, British West Indies; 122,080 lbs., \$2,879, British South Africa; 91,806 lbs., \$1,994, Greece; 2,799,940 lbs., \$66,899, England; 47,460 lbs., \$1,147, Cuba.
- HEXYMETHYLENETETRAMINE — \$1,098, France; \$122, Norway; \$350, Greece.
- HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$52, Cuba; \$195, Chile; \$12, Mexico; \$108, Trinidad; \$149, Cuba; \$847, Brazil; \$3, Brazil; \$21, British India; \$306, Australia; \$15, Guatemala; \$619, Panama; \$7, Cuba; \$679, Brazil; \$30, Chile; \$245, Colombia; \$135, Ecuador; \$117, Peru.
- IODINE—\$86, Italy.
- LEAD ACETATE—\$462, Brazil; \$12, Colombia; \$95, Norway.
- LEAD ARSENATE—\$18, Bermuda.
- LIME CHLORIDE—\$281, Cuba; \$3, Trinidad; \$857, Cuba; \$501, Brazil; \$648, Chile; \$2, Peru; \$383, Brazil.
- PEPPERMINT OIL—3 lbs., \$4, British West Indies.
- PERFUMERY—\$27, British West Indies; \$1,412, Cuba; \$196, Chile; \$18,584, British India; \$41, England; \$73, Bermuda; \$44, Honduras; \$484, Trinidad; \$350, British West Indies; \$1,689, Cuba; \$706, Argentina; \$532, Chile; \$68, Colombia; \$136, British Guiana; \$50, Dutch Guiana; \$49, Peru; \$559, Uruguay; \$126, Venezuela; \$2,249, British India; \$6,453, Australia; \$8,009, British South Africa.
- PETROLEUM JELLY—\$508, Cuba; \$300, Chile; \$3,09, British India; \$484, Spain; \$17, Bermuda; \$106, Trinidad; \$86, British West Indies; \$325, Argentina; \$180, Brazil; \$18, British Guiana; \$63, Uruguay; \$653, British India; \$807, Australia; \$46, British South Africa; \$1,112, Spain; \$7,074, England; \$16, British Honduras; \$47, Guatemala; \$66, Panama; \$79, Newfoundland; \$122, British West Indies; \$21, Danish West Indies; \$13, Dutch West Indies; \$33, Brazil; \$72, Chile; \$5, Colombia; \$89, Venezuela; \$50, Australia.
- POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—11,000 lbs., \$5,282, Chile; 9,178 lbs., \$5,125, Brazil; 1,100 lbs., \$440, Brazil; 50 lbs., \$30, Colombia; 1,673 lbs., \$844, Peru; 23,856 lbs., \$16,066, Japan.
- POTASSIUM CHLORATE—\$800 lbs., \$3,545, Cuba; 2,016 lbs., \$1,058, Chile; 1,120 lbs., \$616, Cuba; \$4,488 lbs., \$2,784, Argentina; 23,650 lbs., \$11,552, Brazil; 2,305 lbs., \$1,198, Chile; \$36, lbs., \$166, Dutch Guiana; \$4,408, Brazil; \$1,210 lbs., \$548, Colombia; 1,120 lbs., \$577, Ecuador; 560 lbs., \$243, Venezuela.
- POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—9,948 lbs., \$8,573, Brazil.
- POTASSIUM CYANIDE—248 lbs., \$143, Brazil; 75 lbs., \$36, Chile.
- POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—3,197 lbs., \$5,114, Russia in Europe; 89 lbs., \$97, Chile; \$59 lbs., \$864, British India.
- POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—911 lbs., \$1,197, Brazil.
- QUICKSILVER—200 lbs., \$160, Dutch Guiana.
- QUININE—\$170, Spain; \$355, Brazil; \$74, Brazil, \$1,638, Venezuela.
- ROOTS AND HERBS—\$823, France; \$768, Norway; \$75, British India; \$2,884, England; \$18, Trinidad; \$1,363, Argentina; \$38, Brazil; \$1,031, Chile; \$516, British India; \$109, France; \$5,493, England; \$5, British Honduras; \$79, Panama; \$10, British West Indies; \$22, Dutch West Indies; \$174, Peru; \$708, British India; \$44, Siam; \$40, Australia; \$581, Philippine Islands.
- SALT PETER—612 lbs., \$160, Venezuela.
- SALOL—2,012 lbs., \$14,790, Russia in Europe; 88 lbs., \$367, Brazil; 11 lbs., \$105, Chile; 3,876 lbs., \$35,890, Italy.
- SODA ASH—60,000 lbs., \$2,700, Italy; 8,000 lbs., \$399, Cuba; 113,866 lbs., \$2,847, Chile; 22,025 lbs., \$991, Netherlands; 27,955 lbs., \$926, Brazil; 342,770 lbs., \$14,472, Italy; 12,000 lbs., \$300, Norway; 6,250 lbs., \$71, Panama; 32,500 lbs., \$900, Argentina; 6,204 lbs., \$220, Colombia; 1,451 lbs., \$39, Venezuela; 298 lbs., \$12, Philippine Islands.
- SODA CAUSTIC—166,381 lbs., \$12,387, France; 768,238 lbs., \$36,342, Italy; 22,548 lbs., \$1,183, Cuba; 313,704 lbs., \$13,449, Chile; 543 lbs., \$134, Spain; 295,466 lbs., \$17,218, Brazil; 67,500 lbs., \$2,189, Peru; 184,175 lbs., \$11,629, Australia; 1,120,774 lbs., \$55,944, Italy; 29,938 lbs., \$812, England; 2,700 lbs., \$108, Honduras; 6,750 lbs., \$338, Nicaragua; 675 lbs., \$30, Panama; 6,750 lbs., \$226, British West Indies; 30,113 lbs., \$1,581, Cuba; 600 lbs., \$36, Danish West Indies; 388,264 lbs., \$19,306, Argentina; 634,513 lbs., \$27,142, Brazil; 24,325 lbs., \$877, Chile; 36,460 lbs., \$1,666, Colombia; 4,050 lbs., \$177, Peru; 7,625 lbs., \$392, Venezuela; 132,706 lbs., \$6,469, Australia; 45,128 lbs., \$2,931, New Zealand.
- SODA SAL—375 lbs., \$5, British West Indies; 4,400 lbs., \$110, Cuba; 771 lbs., \$11, Bermuda; 635 lbs., \$11, British West Indies; 136 lbs., \$24, Cuba; 125 lbs., \$2, Guatemala; 1,078 lbs., \$24, Jamaica; 1,311 lbs., \$20, British West Indies; 375 lbs., \$87, Dutch West Indies; 9,375 lbs., \$93, Brazil; 140 lbs., \$5, Venezuela.
- SODIUM BICARBONATE—660 lbs., \$15, Cuba; 150 lbs., \$3, Chile; 3,610 lbs., \$71, Trinidad; 83 lbs., \$3, Peru; 392 lbs., \$23, Guatemala; 500 lbs., \$1, Panama; 3,120 lbs., \$65, Jamaica; 5,536 lbs., \$116, British West Indies; 224 lbs., \$5, Cuba; 950 lbs., \$20, Danish West Indies; 36 lbs., \$2, Dutch West Indies; 1,150 lbs., \$22, Brazil; 775 lbs., \$17, Colombia; 6,704 lbs., \$152, Venezuela.
- SODIUM BICHROMATE—9,238 lbs., \$842, France; 9,255 lbs., \$5,877, Spain; 1,271 lbs., \$30, Australia.

Exports—*Cont'd*

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—250 lbs., \$8, Cuba; 2,464 lbs., \$55, Brazil; 7,756 lbs., \$284, Greece; 300 lbs., \$7, Colombia; \$1,117 lbs., \$56, Venezuela.

DIUM NITRATE—45 lbs., \$30, Canada.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—34,408 lbs., \$4,115, Australia.

SODIUM SALTS—\$16,056, Italy; \$5, British

West Indies; \$6, Bermuda; \$69, Trinidad; \$28, British West Indies; \$8, Cuba; \$2,474, Chile; \$2,412, Greece; \$3, Honduras; \$25, Jamaica; \$94, British West Indies; \$175, Cuba; \$20, Danish West Indies; \$494, Brazil; \$86, Chile; \$81, Colombia.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—5 lbs., \$21, Trinidat; 200 lbs., \$457, Brazil; 65 lbs., \$225, Uruguay; 936 lbs., \$2,808, Australia; 350 lbs., \$1,350, Greece; 100 lbs., \$175, Norway; 122 lbs., \$334, Brazil.

SODIUM SILICATE—5,855 lbs., \$233, Cuba; 15-288 lbs., \$176, Argentina; 3,200 lbs., \$148,

Chile; 1,236 lbs., \$18, Honduras; 1,827 lbs., \$27, Panama; 59,796 lbs., \$994, Cuba; 1,825 lbs., \$38, Brazil; \$4,327 lbs., 174, Colombia; 3,509 lbs., \$109, Venezuela.

SODIUM SULPHATE—100 lbs., \$4, Bermuda; 942 lbs., \$39, Brazil; 44,880 lbs., \$560, Uruguay; 2,500 lbs., \$40, Canada; 100 lbs., \$13, Jamaica; 3,720 lbs., \$59, Venezuela.

SODIUM SULPHITE—880 lbs., \$164, Brazil.

SPONGES—254 lbs., \$600, Australia.

TRINITROTOLUOL—268,112 lbs., \$270,000, Italy.

## Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from August 14 to August 21, 1916, inclusive

ACID—	5 cks., orchil liquor, W. A. Ross & Co., Manchester.
4 drums, 12 cks, cresylic, W. E. Jordon & Co., Glasgow.	ESSENTIAL OILS—
1 csk., benzoinic, Brown Bros. & Co., London.	6 drs., Natl. Park Bank, Malaga.
50 drs., cresylic, General Bakelite Co., Manchester.	6 cs., W. J. Bush, London.
50 cks., cresylic, White Tar Co., Manchester.	ESSENCES—
50 cks., cresylic, A. Klipstein & Co., Manchester.	10 cs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Buenos Ayres.
13 bxs., cresylic, W. E. Jordon & Co., Manchester.	4 cs., lime, 1 cs. coriander, C. L. Huisking, London.
66 drs. cresylic, Parke, Davis & Co., Manchester.	1 cs., coriander, G. Lueders & Co., London.
ALBUMEN—	20 cs., almond, Ungerer & Co., London.
199 cs. egg yolk, Ayres, Bridges & Co., Shanghai.	54 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina.
45 cs. egg, A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.	50 cs. cassia, Dodge & Olcott Co., Hongkong.
56 cs. egg, 120 cs. yolk, Stein, Hirsch & Co., Shanghai.	50 cs., aniseed, W. Tappernbach, Hongkong.
20 cs. yolk, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Shanghai.	50 cs., aniseed, 70 cs. cassia, Frame Leaycraft & Co., Hongkong.
BALSAM—	100 cs., aniseed, Stanley, Jordon & Co., Hongkong.
6 drums, copaiba, American Trading Co., Ciudad Bolivar.	50 cs., 50 1/2 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Messina.
43 cs., copaiba, American Trading Co., Maracaibo.	FLOWERS—
BARK—	1 cs. saffron, Banco Espanol Rio de la Plata Valencia.
25 bgs., buckthorn, Brown Bros. & Co., London.	22 bgs., poppy, A. Joenssen, Valencia.
BEANS—	1 cs., saffron, Alicante.
57 bbls., 21 crates, tonka, American Trading Co., Trinidad.	FRUIT SALT—
28 cs., W. A. Ingersoll, Bordeaux.	20 cs. Lanman & Kemp, London.
BISMUTH METAL—	GUMS—
7 cs. Chas. Pfizer & Co., London.	24 cs., aloes, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Arecibo.
CALCIUM SULPHIDE—	1 cs., gamboge, McKesson & Robbins, London.
1 cs., G. A. & E. Meyer, London.	53 pkgs., arabic, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
CAMPHOR—	315 bs., arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., London.
505 cs., Standard Bank of South Africa, London.	300 bgs., arabic, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.
75 cs., Frost & Cundill, London.	94 cs. aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
45 cs., Nat'l Bank of South Africa, London.	HELIOTROPE CRYSTALS—
100 cs., Standard Bank of South America, London.	1 cs., G. Lueders & Co., London.
1,000 cs. brown, Yokohama Specie Bank, Yokohama.	IODINE—
CARBON—	1 kg. S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, Tocopilla.
96 bgs. discolorizing, Brown Bros. & Co., Hull.	ISINGLASS—
CASEINE—	130 bs., Salinger & Maginis, Yokohama.
150 bgs., Atterbury Bros., St. Nazaire.	JUICES—
216 bgs., Mercantile Warehouse Co., Buenos Ayres.	164 bhd., 65 puncheons, lime, Evans Sons, Lascher & Webb, Montserrat.
256 bgs. Caseine Mfg. Co., London.	930 cs., lime, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London.
26 bs. Atterbury Bros., London.	IRON OXIDE—
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—	25 kegs, G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull.
20 cs., Gallagher & Ascher, Genoa.	28 pkgs., McKesson & Robbins, London.
60 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.	30 cks., Siemon & Elting, Liverpool.
COPRA—	KOLA NUTS—
650 bgs., Colonial Bank, Trinidad.	3 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
CRESEL—	LEAD HYPOSULPHITE—
22 drums, C. D. Stone & Co., London.	1 cs., Stanley Doggart, London.
DIVI-DIVI—	LEAVES—
2,158 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Trinidad.	50 bs., senna, F. W. Meade & Co., London.
2,267 bgs., American Trading Co., Maracaibo.	30 bs., senna, Equitable Trust Co., London.
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—	30 bs., senna, Nat'l City Bank, London.
13 chests, indigo, Arnold Hoffmann & Co., London.	48 bs., 220 bs., senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.
261 cs., gambier, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.	LEMON PEEL—
265 cs., gambier, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Singapore.	15 pgs., H. Johnson & Co., Messina.
266 cs., gambier, J. W. Phyne & Co., Singapore.	LICORICE—
46 chests, indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London.	150 cs., paste, H. Utard, Barcelona.
10 cks., orchil liquor, Geisenheimer & Co., Manchester.	25 bds., root, Weaver & Sterry, Barcelona.
	LYCOPODIUM—
	21 bgs., C. L. Huisking, London.
	MALT EXTRACT—
	25 bbls., 16 cs., Thos. Nevin, London.
	MANGROVE BARK—
	229 bgs., American Trading Co., Trinidad.
	101 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Trinidad.
	6,640 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Beira.
	2,500 bgs., extract, Bank of Montreal, Singapore.
	MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
	17 cs., drugs, E. Fougera & Co., Bordeaux.
	SODIUM SULPHATE—100 lbs., \$4, Bermuda; 942 lbs., \$39, Brazil; 44,880 lbs., \$560, Uruguay; 2,500 lbs., \$40, Canada; 100 lbs., \$13, Jamaica; 3,720 lbs., \$59, Venezuela.
	SODIUM SULPHITE—880 lbs., \$164, Brazil.
	SPONGES—254 lbs., \$600, Australia.
	TRINITROTOLUOL—268,112 lbs., \$270,000, Italy.

**Importations—Cont'd**

368 cs., mace, J. W. Phyne & Co., Singapore.  
 80 bgs., pepper, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.  
 100 cs., ginger, Schulz & Ruckgaber, Hongkong.  
 411 bgs., cinnamon, Old & Wallace, London.  
 410 bgs., cinnamon, Van Loan & Co., London.

<b>SPONGES</b>	20 bs., Natl. Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana. 10 cs., Lasker & Bernstein, London. 3 cs., Freirich & Mansell, London.	<b>TURMERIC</b>	676 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London. 35 bbls., W. K. Diehl, Hongkong.
<b>TALC</b>	200 bgs., W. H. Whitaker & Co., Genoa. 500 bgs., Binney & Smith, Genoa.	<b>VIROL</b>	15 cs., Etna Chemical Co., London.
<b>TAMARINDS</b>	50 cks., J. Duncan's Sons, London. 26 bbls., Middleton & Co., St. Croix.	<b>WAX</b>	50 cs., vegetable, Yokohama Specie Bank, Yokohama.
<b>TARTAR</b>	562 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Buenos Ayres.	<b>ZINC OXIDE</b>	20 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.

**DANISH WEST INDIES SOURCE OF BAY RUM****Islands Which United States May Purchase Are Principal Source of Supply—A Report by the National Geographic Society**

The principal sources of supply for the bay rum sold in the United States are the islands of the Danish West Indies, which the United States may soon acquire by purchase for \$25,000,000. The National Geographic Society has the following to say regarding the production of bay leaves on those islands:

"If the average user of bay rum ever stops to consider the name and origin of this fragrant lotion he probably thinks it quite appropriate that the perfume should be made from the fruit of the flourishing green bay tree and of those leaves with which the heroes and poets of antiquity were crowned when the people delighted to do them honor. The thought is appropriate, but the facts are refractory, for it isn't that kind of bay tree. The bay tree of glory is the laurus nobilis, while the bay rum has the caustic name of myrica acris.

"The peculiar species of aromatic bay which supplies the distinctive ingredient of bay rum is closely allied in appearance to several other varieties of bay growing on St. John and St. Croix, and great care is necessary to avoid confusion in gathering the leaves and berries, for a very small number of leaves of the wrong kind will materially affect the quality of the finished product.

"The leaves of the myrica acris are from three to five inches in length. The round berries are about the size of a pea and contain from seven to eight seeds. The bay rum which is made from a combination of green leaves and berries is of a better quality than that distilled from dried leaves or from the leaves without the berries. The berries are very difficult to gather, however, and they cost from fifteen to twenty times as much as the leaves.

"The basis of bay rum is Jamaica or St. Croix rum, made from the skimmings of the sugar boilers, scrapings of sugar barrels and the washings from sugar pots. For the best grade of the toilet article the original rum used should be free from foreign odors and almost colorless.

"For a number of years much of the bay rum of American commerce has been manufactured in this country, the ingredients usually being about one-half the bulk alcohol, one-sixteenth Jamaica rum, forty drops of oil of bay to the pint, twenty drops of oil of orange, a few drops of oil of mace and the remainder distilled water, all of which is allowed to stand for several weeks and is then filtered through magnesia.

"The myrica acris is only a distant relative in the family of trees to the ornamental tubbed bays which before the war were shipped to this country by the tens of thousands from Holland and Belgium, where their culture was an important industry. The trees are grown from tiny cuttings carefully rooted under bell glasses or in glass cases, then set out in beds where during the first season they

grow from three to five feet. They are not ready for market, however, for five or six years, during which time they are trimmed and nurtured until they are hardy and shapely."

**DYE MANUFACTURERS TO ORGANIZE**

A meeting of dye manufacturers was held last week at the office of Arthur Hirsch, manager of the Republic Trading Company, 120 Broadway, for the purpose of organizing an association. No definite steps were taken, some difference of opinion having arisen as to the proper methods to pursue. It was announced that another meeting would be held soon.

**OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICAN WASHING SOAP**

According to the U. S. Consul at Aden, Arabia, "there have been inquiries at Aden for samples and prices of American soap for washing purposes. The greatest objection to American washing soap already introduced is that it is too soft and is consequently used up more quickly than the French article. This French soap is now retailing at \$5.84 per case of 100 pieces, while American soap is selling at \$4.54 per case of 100 pieces. Undoubtedly the same price can be obtained for American soaps if this principal defect is remedied.

"A special trade-mark should be provided for the soap, as, once its reputation is established, it will be sold on its mark. An importer of American soap has informed me that he introduced the American article into this market and another firm was then granted the agency in conjunction with him, but the original introducer was not satisfied and withdrew from the business. It should be impressed on the manufacturer that he must grant sole agency or he will create dissatisfaction and deprive the importer of a profit. Samples, prices, and other particulars should be furnished in seeking representation here.

"Imports of soap by countries for the year ended March 31, 1915, were: United Kingdom and possessions, \$5,073; Italy, \$3,761; United States, \$1,255; Austria, \$355; France, \$38,960; other countries, \$678; total, \$50,082."

CHICAGO, ILL.—A new drug store will soon be opened by the Independent Drug Company at 4732 Ashland avenue, making the fifth to be operated by that company in various parts of the city. The store was rented for a term of ten years at a reported rental of \$20,000 for the term.

SERVICE	SERVICE	SERVICE	SERVICE	SERVICE	SERVICE
SERVICE	SERVICE	SERVICE	SERVICE	SERVICE	SERVICE
<b>MARKET LETTERS</b>					
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES					
PRINTING, ADDRESSING and MAILING					
SERVICE LETTER COMPANY					
Telephone John 2341      95 William Street, New York					
SERVICE	SERVICE	SERVICE	SERVICE	SERVICE	SERVICE

<b>Epsom Salts, U. S. P.</b>
Acids
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H. A. HIRSH, Broker
'Phone John 2276      68 William St., NEW YORK

**Refined Saltpetre  
and  
Refined Nitrate of Soda**  
**THE KNOWLES-BRADLEY CO.**  
*Manufacturers*  
88 WALL STREET      NEW YORK

## GERMAN HOUSES IN ENGLAND ARE CLOSED

**Many Concerns Well Known to Drug and Chemical Trade Here are Victims of Trading with the Enemy Act.**

The British Board of Trade "Journal" publishes a list of 279 individuals, firms and corporations whose business in England has been wound up and closed under the amendment to the Trading with the Enemy Act. Among these names are the following which are more or less well known in drug and chemical trade circles in the United States, some of the concerns mentioned having branch houses here:

- Johann Faber, Ltd., London, E. C. February 24, 1916.
- A. W. Faber, London, E. C. February 24, 1916.
- Stollwerck Brothers, Ltd., London, N. February 24, 1916.
- Calmon Asbestos and Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E. February 28, 1916.
- Rhenish Rubber & Celluloid Co., (1908), Ltd., London, E. C. February 28, 1916.
- Harburg & Vienna India Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E. C. February 28, 1916.
- Chemical Works, late H. & E. Albert, London, E. C., chemical manufacturers. March 9, 1916.
- Paul Suss, A. G., London, E. C., Christmas card publishers. March 20, 1916.
- Knoll & Co., Limited, London, E. C., manufacturers of fine chemicals, etc. March 20, 1916.
- Langbein Pfanhauer Works, Limited, Birmingham electric platers, chemists and engineers. March 20, 1916.
- C. F. H. Müller, London, W. C., manufacturer of X-ray tubes. March 20, 1916.
- Thermos, A. G., London, N., thermos manufacturers. March 30, 1916.
- United Chemical Works, Ltd., London, E. C., agents for the sale of gas mantles. April 17, 1916.
- The Robotar Co., Ltd., London, E. C., wholesale manufacturing chemists. April 17, 1916.
- H. Nickel & Co., London, E. C., druggists and surgical sundries manufacturers. April 17, 1916.
- Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co., Ltd., London, E. C., agents for the sale of oils and wax. April 17, 1916.
- A. Wulfing & Co., London, W. C., manufacturers of Sanatogen, Formamint, etc. May 11, 1916.
- British Phosphate Company, Limited, London, E. C., owners of phosphate-bearing lands in Canada. May 15, 1916.
- Odol Chemical Works, Southwark, S. E., manufacturers of toilet preparations. May 23, 1916.
- P. Beiersdorf & Co., London, E. C., manufacturing chemists. May 25, 1916.
- Pfeifer & Co., London, E. C., agents for sale of chemical products. May 29, 1916.
- Walter Stahmer, London, E. C., dealer in chemicals and drugs. June 5, 1916.
- Badische Company, Limited, Manchester, aniline dyes. June 2, 1916.
- Bayer Company, Limited, Manchester, aniline dyes. June 2, 1916.
- The Berlin Aniline Company, Limited, Manchester, aniline dyes. June 2, 1916.
- Kalle & Co., Limited, Manchester, aniline dyes. June 2, 1916.
- Walter Ostermann & Co., London, E. C., dealers in chemicals. June 5, 1916.
- G. Dittmann, Limited, London, E. C., agents for the sale of aniline dyes, records and gramophones. June 8, 1916.
- Beeswax Company, Limited, London, E. C., wax manufacturers. June 12, 1916.
- The London & Provincial Printing Ink Company, London, E. C., chemical color and printers' ink manufacturers. June 22, 1916.
- Griesheim-Elektron, Limited, London, E. C., and Manchester, dyestuffs and chemicals. June 23, 1916.
- C. Schneider & Co., Glasgow, chemical manure merchants. July 3, 1916.
- E. Merck, London, E. C., chemical manufacturer. June 6, 1916.
- Heyl Bros., Limited, London, E. C., dealers in gum. July 14, 1916.
- A. H. Nicholas & Co., London, N., chemical dyers. July 17, 1916.
- Charles Westphal, London, E. C., dealer in essential oils. July 31, 1916.
- M. Mezger & Co., London, W. C., agents and dealers in surgical instruments and hospital furniture. July 31, 1916.
- Schimmel & Co., London, E. C., dealers in essential oils. July 31, 1916.
- Meister Lucius & Bruning, Limited, Manchester, dye manufacturers. July 27, 1916.

## TRADE IS PUZZLED BY DROP IN QUININE

**Manufacturers Reduce Their Price Ten Cents in the Face of a Stronger Market Among Second Hands—No Reason Given by Makers for Decline.**

Quinine with its varied fluctuations presents as curious an anomaly as any item in the entire list of drugs and chemicals. As if to accentuate this distinction the price was lowered ten cents an ounce only a few days ago by manufacturers and just at the time when the market, or rather the market made by second hands, had begun to strengthen. No explanation was forthcoming at the offices of the manufacturers for the unexpected reduction and brokers and dealers are at a loss to account for the motives that prompted the act. Some holders of quinine expressed the belief that the move was merely an effort on the part of the manufacturers to shake out the speculator and to discourage any contemplated move looking to a repetition of the speculation of last fall.

A prominent broker said that he could not reconcile the decline with the apparent strong appearance of the market. In his opinion the reduction was peculiar in the face of the recent advances made by quinine. Nor had he heard of any significant change in the cinchona bark situation in the way of freer offerings or declines that might be advanced as the reason.

During the period of speculation when quinine had taken fancy flight to \$2 and \$2.25 an ounce, manufacturers raised from 50 cents to 75 cents an ounce. This latter price has been a fixture since the last week in 1915, manufacturers firmly adhering to that figure even through the slump that brought quinine in second hands to 50 cents an ounce in June last.

Manufacturing interests have always been opposed to the manipulation of the market by outside handlers and have been as denunciatory of the movement that brought quinine to the low level as ever they were of the attempted corner that inflated values. That second hands should discount manufacturers' prices came as a surprise, though it was quite evident that with a decrease in the demand and makers in a position to take care of the domestic consumption, prices would have to fall.

When the break came there was no stopping it. No one seemed to want quinine at any price with the result that it went to 50 cents an ounce. At this point second hands again began to do business and comparatively large transactions were reported, and it was supposed that most of the stock held by them had been pretty well absorbed. The market assumed a firmer tone and quotations had been advanced to 70 cents when the sudden announcement came of a ten cent reduction by manufacturers.

## RAISES EMBARGO ON COPRA

**WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21—Secretary Lansing has been notified by the British Embassy that the British Government has withdrawn all restrictions on the shipment of copra from British possessions to the United States. Copra was formerly imported from Australia, New Zealand, Samoa, and the Fiji Islands, but a limited embargo was placed on the exportation from British possessions on Dec. 24, 1915, ostensibly because of the great need of England for glycerine, which is extensively manufactured from copra. The State Department, after a discussion lasting several months, has succeeded in having all restrictions withdrawn.**

## FORMULA DISCLOSURE CASE IN OCTOBER

It has been agreed between counsel for the Charles N. Crittenton Company, E. Fougera & Company and H. Planten & Son and the Department of Health of the City of New York that the suit against the latter involving the legality of the so-called Goldwater formula disclosure ordinance will be heard at the opening of the October term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The corporation counsel of New York has been granted an extension of time in which to file the answering brief of the city until September 1, but this, it is stated, will not delay the hearing of the case.

